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MURLIWALA

—S. Durgarao

A Game of Indian Chess.

(Photo by Moorthy Vasan)

General Bortnowski, commander of Polish troops which marched into Polish territory of Czecho-Slovakia, embracing a Polish peasant-woman who cried of joy at the sight of the liberators.

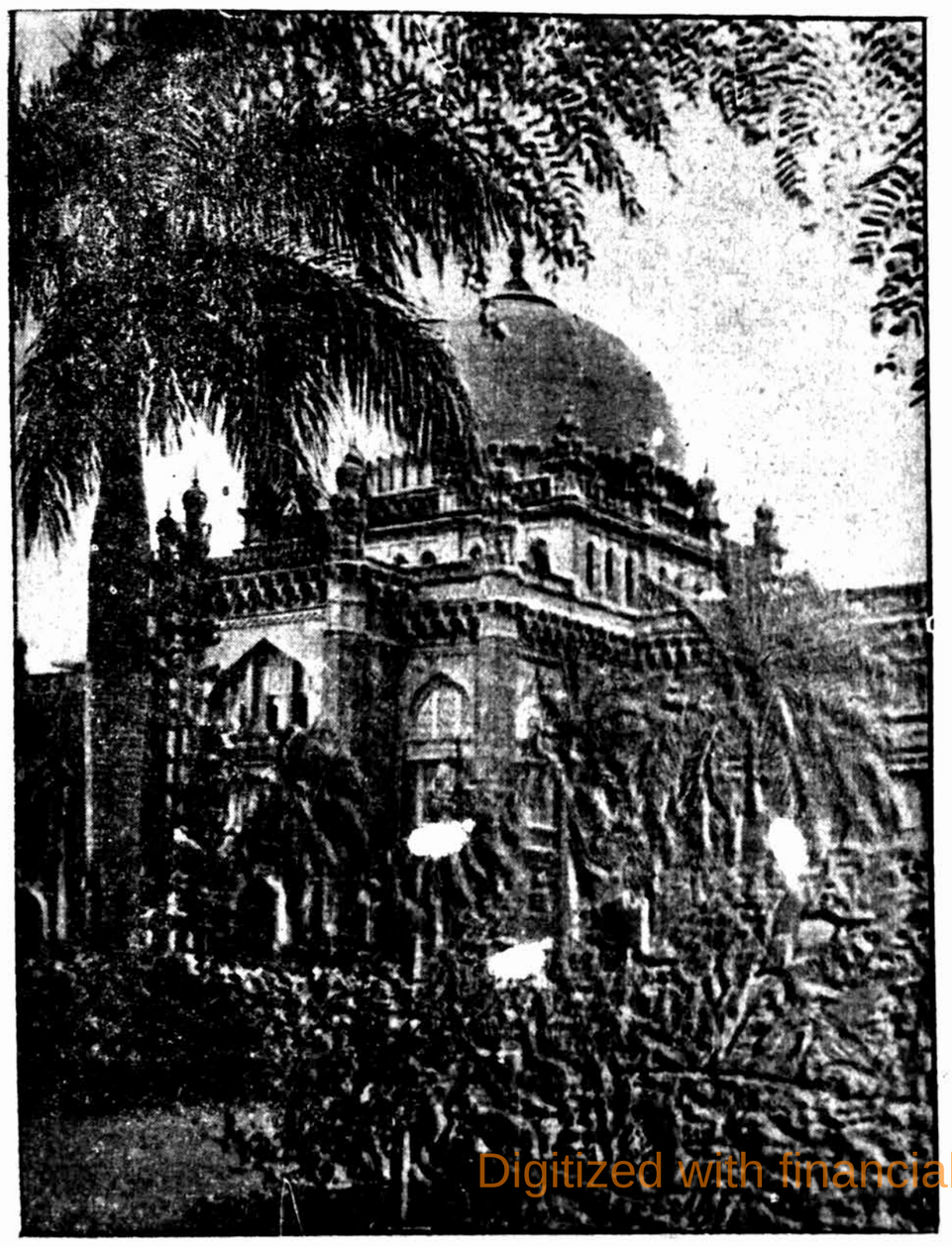
SUDETEN GERMANS OF CARLSABAD CHEERING HITLER AS HE DRIVES BY.

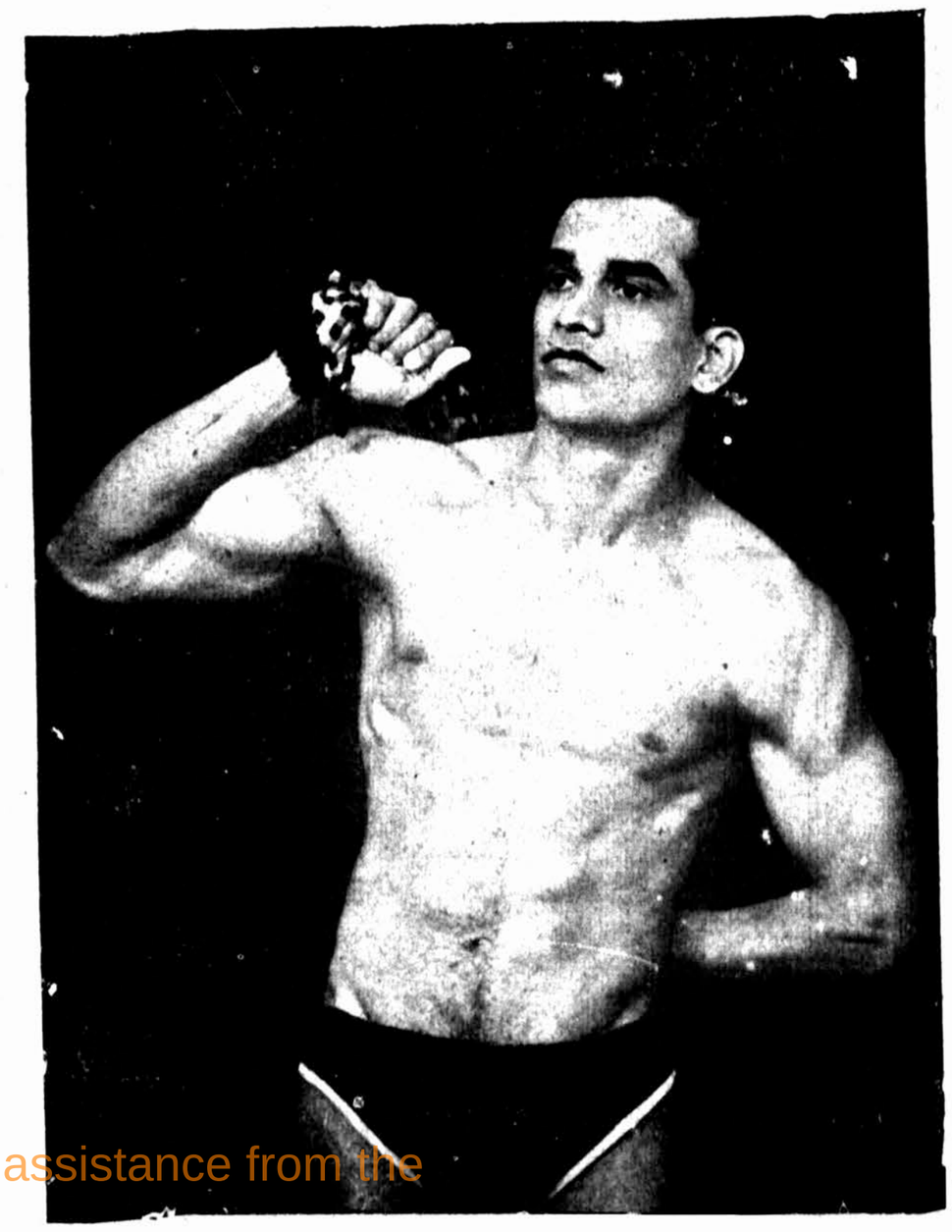
BOTTOM

LEFT:—Prince of Wales Museum, Bombay, in bas-relief.

(Photo by Moorthy Vasan)

RIGHT:—"The Body Beautiful" (A pose by U. V. Kini, Instructor, Bala Maruti Vyayam Mandal, Mangalore).





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BOMBAY: OCTOBER 30, 1938.

I GO WEST—VII

By D. F. KARAKA

Men Of Destiny

THE OLD ORDER changes, yielding place to new, and the Indian National Movement fulfils itself in many ways. Two men of our times—contemporaries—both fighters for freedom—stand out far above the rank and file as leaders in the struggle for that freedom. Historians may class them as contemporaries. Yet between them—between the short space of time which separates Gandhi from Nehru—there is a gulf which can never be bridged, for Nehru marks the beginning of a new era—without precedent, without a past, born unconventionally, without parents.

Transitions the world has seen more than once. Victorian England has evolved itself into a neo-Georgianism. The France of the Louis is now the France of the people. The Russia of the Czar is now the Soviet Republic, and the Germany of the Kaiser is the Deutschland Uber Alles of Adolf Hitler

Transitions—evolutions—revolutions you might call them. But one fact emerges out of all of them It is that this world has changed—for better or for worse. The counterpart of this in India would be the change from bureaucracy to self-government, from Imperialism to Swaraj, from despotism to democracy. It would be a change only in the methods of government. But the change in India from Gandhi to Nehru is a change of outlook as influenced by these two men who have dominated the thougnt of India by their own individual personality. The methods of government have remained much the same

The picture of Gandhi at Oxford is still vivid in my mind—the picture of that restless gathering, breathlessly awaiting his presence, constantly turning to see if he had arrived. Time hung heavily on our hands, sharpened as our feelings were with curiosity, disturbed as were our emotions by something within us which we knew was noble and uplifting. And the moment arrived when in the doorway appeared this little figure, draped in white 'khaddi', walking beside the Master of Balliol, whose guest he was. With one spontaneous gesture that assembly rose—a mark of respect—almost unbelievable when you come to think that in this crowd was clustered all the blase indifference, the indiscretion, the adolescence that was youth. Yet so it was, and even as I write the recollection of it brings back that same sensation, and I feel that cold chilliness passing through me now.

This is the seventh instalment of Mr. D. F. Karaka's much-discussed and brilliantly written book: "I GO WEST," of which the previous six instalments appeared in our issues of September 18 and 25 and October 2, 9, 16 and 23. Further instalments will appear successively in future issues of the "Sunday Chronicle."

That was Gandhi. That was the saint philosopher, and ascetic rolled up in one That was the man who awoke the peoples of India from their sleep and led them to the seashore to make salt. That was the man whose popularity officials regarded with trepidation. That was the man whose life was based on one fundamental idea—'satyagrah'. It was as if Christ had come once again to preach the Sermon on the Mount. That idea of non-violence Gandhi preached in every gesture of his. and his weapon of conversion was his own persuasiveness. He did not go to the masses and say that Imperialism was a bad thing or that bureaucracy fast needed overhauling. They would never have understood all that. What he did was to form his opinion himself and then to use the masses to supply the force of his argument—the only argument that the Government ever listened to. It was not what he did that worried the high officials. It was rather what he could do Every day it was becoming more and more obvious that the threads of caste, creed and religion were weaving themselves together into the one strong cord of Indian Nationalism—increasing in length and thickness, encircling the peninsula from Cape Comorin to Kinchinjanga, from the farthest point west to the last extremity in the East. On every inch of that mighty cord was written the name of Gandhi In his 'ashram' he would sit with his legs crossed always weaving, always planning the future of India

Out of all this came the India of Mahatma Gandhi—the India of the non-co-operation movements, the first great struggle for the liberation of the Indian people. I have a vague recollection of what happened in that eventful year 1921, when riots broke out in every part of India and the Government were at their wits' end to find a solution to the Indian problem. Eventually, after several telegrams had been flashed to and fro they decided to call out the Army. This method of suppressing riots is known as the use of the iron hand. It was expected that at any moment from the galaxy of British generals another Dyer would be unearthed to crush once and for all the morale of the Indian people. But India had changed so much since the Amritsar incident, that another humiliation like the crawling order would have ignited India into one blazing fire, which nothing could have quenched. With the Khilafat movement behind them, Gandhi was sure of himself. Every card that he held was a trump card, but true to his word he did not play them all at once. Instead, when, in February of the next year, he heard that a group of villagers had retaliated by setting fire to a police station and had burnt some policemen with it. Gandhi, to the amazement of everybody, gave orders to suspend the civil disobedience movement It was like throwing in a pat royal flush while the opponents were still raising the stakes. But that was Gandhi. That was how he had said he would play his hand and did

Looking back upon that eventful decision now, there are many who believe that had he stuck on, he would have had his opportunity of dictating terms to the British Government, and the pages of Indian history would have read different from that year onwards. But Gandhi never regretted his decision. Maybe that is what has made him a world figure, in the same class as Lenin and Christ.

Gandhiji

There is something very vague about him. Sometimes even his own followers fail to understand him. He talks in a language all his own. His actions are often inexplicable, unless you attribute them to a *force majeure*, or what the followers of Frank Buchman would call "guidance." But whereas Buchmanism is tittered at by Western intellectualism, Gandhi-ism suits that something mystic which is the East. It is like incense. Either you close your eyes and inhale the fragrance, or you open the windows and spit out the foul air that has contaminated your lungs. Probably it has something to do with the way in which houses are built for ventilation, or perhaps it is because these peculiar perfumes do not blend with London fogs and the black soot from the chimneys. Maybe it has something to do with the tastes of people But it certainly affects them differently

Robert Bernays, who among his other achievements is responsible for that very readable book *Naked Fakir*, once told me that had Gandhi come to England as a sort of figure-head, leading a strong Congress deputation of experts on every phase of the Indian problem, he would have made a far greater impression than he did at the Round Table Conference. He had undertaken too much and consequently was tripped up on points of fact by those like Sapru and Jayakar who knew their brief and could quote chapter and verse. There was a great deal in Bernays' criticism, but to the mass of advanced Indian opinion it would be unthinkable to have had the Congress represented at that Conference by any other delegate than the one and only Mahatma Gandhi. I feel quite sure that if the Congress was again to be represented, their delegation would still number only one, and their nominee would still be the same.

"But why?" you may ask. Yes, why? Why does the sun shine? Why does the moon? Why a thousand things? Why Gandhi? One never knows

The first time Gandhi fasted, some of us were sceptical about this new method of approach to politics. It was a sort of "shan't-play" attitude which had never paid in this world of tottering ideals. Nor was it quite public school! But the days passed, and he achieved his purpose and India heaved a sigh of relief. It was uncanny. There was something frightening about the whole affair. Even the most cynical amongst us wondered for a moment whether God was on his side. We paused. We thought. It was difficult to believe that the Deity took any part in the politics of this world and we brushed that thought aside. But then was it only politics? Or was it something that embraced all humanity? Freedom of the soul? Self-respect? And then it came close to a message to this world brought to it by a new prophet Often when I have seen my fellow-countrymen pay homage to him, I have looked into those eyes of his—eyes that seem to be looking a million years away, eyes that seem to penetrate into eternity, eyes that were now casually looking at us.

You have seen an atheist enter the temple of God. You have seen the scorn on his lips, the lack of belief, the complete absence of faith. You have seen that same man laugh at the sight of his fellow-men bending on their knees before the holy altar in a Christian church. Gradually that laughter has died down to a faint smile, and then even the smile fades away. Then the miracle is performed and he too kneels down along with the others, though he knows not the reason of his kneeling. And as he walks out of the church, his cap still in his hand, he wonders what happened in that short space of time to kill the sceptic in him. He does not know. Only he who has had the experience knows what it feels like. So I felt in the presence of Gandhi, though when he is far away, I find so much I can say by way of criticism about him. Even as I write I still wonder what he really is. Maybe those children

(Continued On Page 53)

Kunzru Pleads Anti- Federation Case

BROADCAST TALK TO AUSTRALIANS

Dominions Must Revise Attitude Towards Indians

The following is the text of a broadcast talk by the Hon. Pandit Hirday Nath Kunzru in Australia, on September 8, 1938.

The British Parliament passed a measure of constitutional reform about three years ago which it believed to be of a generous character, to reconcile Indian with British interests. It has, however, failed to bring about political appeasement. Both the Provincial and Federal sections of the constitution have been subjected to severe criticism, but opposition is directed mainly against the constitution of the Federal Government.

Before speaking, however, of the Federal part of the Constitution, I should bring to your notice the fact that new Provincial Governments are functioning in all the provinces. Seven out of the eleven provinces are being governed by Congress Ministries. One of them is the North-West Frontier province, more than ninety per cent of whose population is Moslem. This should dispose of myth that Moslem political interests are different from those of the Hindu, and that Moslems prefer British rule to Indian rule.

PROVINCIAL AUTONOMY.

All the provincial governments have begun well. They have taken social measures in hand. They are all concerned with agrarian reform, the relief of rural indebtedness and problems of a similar kind relating both to factory workers and agricultural tenants and labourers. They have proved thoroughly successful in maintaining law and order and have not hesitated in the face of public criticism to use strong measures when, in their judgment, they were called for. It is recognized on all hands that popularly elected Ministers have shown no weakness in this respect. Even when communal disturbances have broken out, the Ministers belonging to homogeneous cabinets have been able to deal quickly and effectively with them. This should provide good proof of Indian capacity in the provincial sphere.

FEDERAL PROVISIONS.

Now I shall deal with the Federal provisions of the Government of India Act.

The first thing to be noticed in this connection is that India's demand for equality of status with England and the Dominions has not been recognized in the statute. This has produced a very adverse effect in India. Now take the other features. What do we want popular governments for? We want them, I take it, to raise the standard of living of the people, to improve the social services, to build up other economic resources and to develop our industries. We should, therefore, try to see how far the Government of India Act places the power to do these things in our hands.

INDIAN STATE REPRESENTATIVES.

Taking first the constitution of the Federal Legislature, one-third of the members of the Federal Assembly will be the representatives of the States. The States, which, generally speaking, are autocratically governed, will be under no obligation to allow them to be elected. Their representatives may therefore be to a large extent nominated. How will the two sections of the Legislature, one owing responsibility to a popular electorate, and the other to princes whose will is law, be able to work together? Will it be possible to form stable national ministries for giving effect to popular wishes, or will the nominated section be a drag on democracy and load the scales in favour of conservatism?

PROF. KEITH'S VIEW.

Instead of giving my own opinions on this subject, I will quote to you the words of Berriedale Keith, whose authority as a constitutional writer is recognized throughout the Empire. "For the federal scheme," he says, "it is difficult to feel any satisfaction. The units of which it is composed are too desperate to be joined suitably together, and it is too obvious that on the British side the scheme is favoured in order to provide an element of pure conservatism, in order to combat any dangerous elements of democracy contributed by British India. It is difficult to deny the justice of the contention in India that federation was largely evoked by the desire to evade the issue of extending responsible government to the central government of British India."

NO FINANCIAL POWER.

I shall now take the financial and economic provisions of the Act. It has been laid down that a Britisher domiciled in the United Kingdom, a British Company incorporated in the United Kingdom, and a ship registered in the United Kingdom will be free from any conditions or restrictions which any Indian law might impose. Suppose a Federal law lays down conditions with regard to the proportion of Indians in the directorate of a company, or the proportion of capital in Indian hands, a company incorporated in the United Kingdom need not observe them. It will be supposed to have complied with them just as if it were an Indian company registered in India.

COASTAL TRADE.

I will give you one more illustration. You know how important the shipping industry is both from the economic point of view and from that of defence. You belong to the British race, but nothwithstanding this, you have taken steps, in view of the important considerations I have pointed out, to reserve your coastal trade to Australian ships. Indians, however, will not be able to take any such steps under the Act, Indian coastal trade will continue to be dominated by British interests.

CURRENCY AND EXCHANGE.

Take another case, that of currency and exchange. You realized the importance of these matters during the depression. When your trade declined and the prices paid for your exports went down, you took steps to regulate your exchange in such a way as to promote the interests of your people. Although you are British, you did not keep your currency linked with the British pound. Even though it had depreciated. You chose a new rate for yourself in order to enable your people to receive a proper return for their goods

Indians, however, will be powerless under the Act to do anything of the kind that you did. No measure relating to currency can even be introduced in the Indian legislature except with the previous permission of the Governor-General. The Governor-General will be controlled by the Secretary of State for India who, it may be presumed, will be influenced by City interests. I leave it to you to decide whether the Act with the limitations that I have placed before you can reasonably be accepted by India.

UNITED OPPOSITION.

All political parties are united in opposing it. There is still some chance that the obnoxious features may be modified in such a way as to enable democracy to function effectively at the same time. We shall know the intentions of the British Government after Lord Linlithgow's return to India. If the British Government decides to force the unmodified Act on us, you must not expect peace in India. There is already a very important section of the people, led by the Indian National Congress, which has accepted the creed of independence. It wants to secede from the Empire, and if the Act is enforced as it is, this section will gain considerably in strength.

INDIA AND DOMINIONS.

There is one other subject I wish to mention before closing. It is a subject concerning the relations of India and the Dominions. One result of the awakening which has taken place in India within the last thirty years is that Indians take a keen interest in questions relating to permits to settle abroad.

There are restrictions on their entry into certain parts of the Empire, and the disabilities they labour under in certain other parts have been among the potent factors colouring their feelings and determining their attitude towards the Empire. The best way in which India's demands of equality with other members of the Empire can be emphasised is to allow the Indians the same freedom of government and settlement as is enjoyed by the people of other States of the Commonwealth, consistent with such safeguards as may be found necessary to protect the standards of living of the people. This policy seems to be involved in the idea of an Empire claiming to be based on moral ideas, and to regarding capacity and character of greater importance than race or religion.

NOTHING LESS THAN MOCKERY.

So long as this is not conceded it is obvious that there can be no identity of interests between the various members of the Empire, and that racial feelings and distrust will injure their political relations with one another.

Appeals to the non-British nations in the Empire to defend its interests can, in such a case, only appear to them as an invitation to help in the consolidation of the Empire for the benefit of those who regard themselves as belonging to a superior race.

In theory the right to control the composition of the population is implied in the idea of full self-government. India has accordingly acknowledged the right of the Dominions to decide whom they will allow to become the premier part of the population. But the exercise of a legal right may be an undeniable moral wrong.

IMMIGRATION POLICIES.

The immigration policies pursued by the Dominions, although their legal validity cannot be questioned, have created an intense feeling throughout India. In such a situation, frankly speaking, even though India may remain in the Empire, she cannot regard herself as belonging to the Family of Nations constituting the British Commonwealth. She cannot with equanimity regard a situation in which, while her children are prevented from entering the Dominions, Italians and Germans are, comparatively speaking, welcome. The relationship between her and the Empire must therefore be more in the nature of a political alliance which is based on temporary considerations of self-interest, and in which sentiment and morality have no part.

The instability of such a relation is obvious, and it ought to be the task of statesmanship to place it on a more enduring footing.

CHINESE NATIONAL REVOLUTION

Celebration In London

(From Our Own Correspondent)

LONDON, Oct. 10.

This is the twenty-seventh anniversary of the birth of the Chinese National Revolution, an event commemorated this year in China by a general fast and in London tonight by a dinner attended by four hundred people the majority of them Chinese. The "bowl-of-rice" dinner at the Victoria Hall organised by the Chinese campaign Committee had a secondary object to raise funds for victims of the war. The fare—boiled rice, soya bean sauce, chop suey, and tea—approximated to a Chinese peasant's meal.

Lord Listowel presided and had the pleasure of reading an offical note brought to the Chinese Ambassador: "Overwhelming Chinese victory. Two Japanese brigades defeated. Only 200 Japanese escaped. Enormous amount of material captured."

Welcoming the presence of the Russian Ambassador, Lord Listowel said, "His country has proved that it is real and true friend in its dealings with its neigbours both in Europe and in the Far East. We are proud to have the representative of such a country at our table"

Lord Cecil, describing China as one of the great bulwarks of peace throughout the world, said he did not remember any occasion on which China had waged an aggressive war. She was now suffering one of the most indefensible, outragious invasions ever chronicled in history. We could help her in two ways by diminishing the resources of Japan—every pound she made out of trade with us made possible the slaughter of Chinese soldiers —and by urging our Government if possible to give financial help to China.

Recalling the great outburst of joy in this country because many of us thought we had avoided war, Lord Cecil asked; 'But what about the Chinese, who are suffering horribly? Surely we are not going to say that all we are concerned about is peace for ourselves, and that we are not concerned about how far peace extends in any part of the globe. That would be melancholy political creed, and I refuse to believe that my countrymen will ever accept so miserable a conclusion as that."

The Chinese Ambassador said that China was fighting the world's fight on all 'planes. If China herself, and the menace she faced in 1931, seemed remote from Europe the world was forced in 1938 to see the relation between Asia and Europe, China and Czechoslovakia. If the Western democracies would not take the least risks for China under their treaty commitments, they would have to take them in Europe. If the forces of aggression and international anarchy were allowed to triumph, the Americans as well as Europe would be menaced.

PILLARS OF INDIAN JOURNALISM—III

A Captain Of Newspaper Industry

KASTURI SRINIVASAN: A Study In Character

By M. S. M. SHARMA

By the success that has attended his efforts, Mr. Srinivasan has shown that even the newspaper industry, if pursued in the right spirit and by the right type of man, will yield a gold mine and, what is more, outstrip many an important key-industry in money and in money power. His is also the solitary example of a person who has successfully confused our Anglo-Indian mentors without necessarily coming into personal contact with them. "I hate 'The Hindu' but I cannot do without it", was how a well-known European official once gave vent to his pent-up feelings while discussing the newspapers of the country. The same view was expressed in slightly more respectable language by an ex-Viceroy who declared that he did not see eye to eye with the paper but he had great respect for it.

Not A Genius

Let not these two tributes create the impression that K. Srinivasan is a genius. No, he is not. If there is any genius about him, it doesn't make itself felt. Even the most careless observer is not impressed by his genius about which one hears so much from people who have never seen him. You may talk with him for hours but neither his general mien nor his conversation strikes you as anything unusual or out of the ordinary. Almost the only impression he leaves on your mind at the end of the conversation is that K. Srinivasan makes a conscious, and even visible, effort to strike you as a gentleman. Having said this, one has exhausted almost all he had to say about Srinivasan's genius. He has neither the creative genius of K. C. Roy or the overwhelming personality of C. Y. Chintamani. His puny physique is of the very ordinary type, such as you come across anywhere and everywhere. He lacks the naturally dominating and domineering manners of his erstwhile competitor, the late Mrs. Annie Besant. There is no theatricality about him. He makes no gestures while talking to you. It is true that he appears a trifle excited when he talks to those who are his "servants" as he is pleased to refer to his thousands employees, both intellectual and physical, but strangely enough he is a regular riddle to the psychologist. His is not the type which may be said to repel one man and attract another. Nor is it one which, like his august father S. Kasturi Ranga Iyengar's, necessarily and as a matter of course is felt by all.

If Srinivasan is aware of his power as an employer of labour, he shows little signs of the weakness. Except in the most exclusive company of not a very intellectual type, he strikes one as a very serious man. He does not care much for society. His rigid seclusion is well nigh an enigma. Lord Willingdon, as Viceroy of India, wanted to see Srinivasan but the latter would not see him. But this rigidity easily melted before Lord Erskine to whom Srinivasan is said to be Minister-extraordinary. You may safely swear that this friendship between the Madras Governor and Srinivasan is unlikely to result in a knighthood for the latter. Even if it does, the fact has little significance for the average newspaper reader. Srinivasan is much too well-drilled to make dramatic exhibitions of the type we have learnt to associate with our friend Sir R. S. Sarma. He does not like being talked about. Therein is the surest guarantee that K. Srinivasan, B. A., will die the plain "Mr." K. Srinivasan he is to-day. His business acumen is much too keen to permit him to domineer over politicians.

It is not necessary to flatter Srinivasan to get space for yourself in his news columns. If the news is salable and likeable, he would not grudge space even to his sworn enemy. If he likes politics and politicians, he shows no desire to enter into intrigues. Intrigues, if there are any, are rigidly and exclusively confined to his drawing room. "The Hindu" Office and K. Srinivasan's house are two different and distinguishable places even as "The Hindu" and its owner editor are two different personalities from one another. If, in conversing with an intimate person, he strikes one as volatile, his paper in the evening would certainly erase the impression, for "The Hindu" belongs to the serious type of journalism, a rigid old woman, as Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru described it in his autobiography. For instance, "The Hindu" may uphold prohibition and toddy-tapping but its proprietor may let his trees to tappers as he once did and justified himself on the ground that the policy of the one need not be the policy of the other.

Despite this reasoning, which was largely commented upon at the time by Kasturi Ranga Iyengar's political adversaries, his paper continued to be a success. Now take another instance. Kasturi Ranga Iyengar was a signatory to the majority report of the Civil Disobedience Inquiry Committee. The majority, which was composed of Dr. M. A. Ansari, Mr. S. Kasturi Ranga Iyengar and Mr. C. Rajagopalachariar, had recommended a continuance of civil disobedience but on an individual scale, while Mahatma Gandhi was yet in jail in 1922. But "The Hindu" itself would not openly advocate and defend civil disobedience such as Congress papers did in those days. Mr. Srinivasan may be a Congressman but he does not like his paper to be known as a Congress paper. As a matter of fact, he once called on "The Madras Mail" to withdraw its reference to "The Hindu" as a Congress paper, although "The Hindu" would do everything to advance the Congress cause.

Some Characteristics

Perhaps there is more than a grain of truth in what an adversary of Srinivasan once said of him that he only likes those whom he likes to like him. But on that account, he is not necessarily unjust to those whom he does not like. He is not exactly affable. Unlike K. C. Roy, he cannot detect talent where it exists. If he does, he makes a careful search for other qualities in his employee—qualities which he may like. He is never neutral in the matter of his employees' personal failings. For instance, while he may not force his personal politics on "The Hindu", "The Hindu's" politics must be binding on its employees. There can be no question of a member

Mr. K. Srinivasan.

of that paper's editorial staff, or even managerial at that, pursuing a course of political action on his own account against the paper's own policy. He is not of course asked to take to "The Hindu's" politics but he would not be allowed to go against it. Mr. A. Rangaswami Iyengar himself, undoubtedly the greatest of the editors of that paper, had to resign his secretaryship of the Swarajya Party and the General Secretaryship of the National Congress, the Congress-Swarajya Party and the Assembly Congress Party because the policy of the paper might sometimes clash with the political interests of the editor's party.

It must be said to Srinivasan's credit that, except on rare occasions, he does not care to impress his millions on his employees. Certainly it can be said of him that he is not imperious. Officious he is at times. With a little flattery, which he no doubt likes to a certain extent, he can be persuaded to forget his officiousness. It may not be easy for his employees to move on terms of perfect equality with him. And yet, he makes no effort at bossing you. But the bossing is more felt than said. On occasions, it strikes one as if Srinivasan is an intolerant person. The impression, however, is merely fleeting and unreliable. He does not claim superiority of intellect over his subordinates. He does not claim any particular precedence although he does not brook opposition. People, who have an axe to grind, may profess to be faithful and get on his softer side, but one who cares for a career with him, has necessarily to be a dependent. Mere talents would not take him far. The absence of talents is not a necessary bar to a successful career.

Business Principles

As a matter of fact, votaries of the fourth estate, for this precise reason, prefer a comfortable and safe job under Srinivasan, even though it may mean a compromise with some of their cherished ideals. In fairness to Srinivasan, be it said that, if he cannot retain a genius like S. P. Thiagarajan, he does not force on a Ramaswami Sastry his own prejudices. For instance, the fact that Ramaswami Sastry is the virtual editor of "The Hindu" does not imply that he has got to write all those bitter articles directed against his distinguished brother —the Right Hon. V. S. Srinivasa Sastri. No doubt Srinivasan despises, as he ought to despise, his employees who cannot, or will not, stand up to him or to his paper. His despise for such people is natural although he does not turn them out for that reason. What, however, is a riddle is this—that Srinivasan does not inspire affection or love. It may be due to the fact that he sometimes has failed to stand up to those who have stood by him. But in judging of Srinivasan, one has to bear in mind the curious distinctions and contra-distinctions, such as I have described in the earlier paragraphs.

A Votary Of Truth

Were I asked to mention what in my opinion, has contributed to "The Hindu's" present commercial success, I would unhesitatingly say that it is entirely due to Srinivasan's utter truthfulness. He does not indulge in double dealing in commercial matters. Woe be to a business assistant who claims for his paper a circulation more than it claims for itself! As Srinivasan's representative at Calcutta, I probably once exaggerated the circulation figure while writing to some firm of repute. A trunk telephone call from Madras immediately put me in my proper place. "I do not want any business made for me on false representation", he said. I need hardly say that this well-deserved censure opened my eyes to the great possibilities for business based on truth. Those, who prefer to believe that false circulation returns are a necessary precedent to good advertising revenue, will do well to turn to Srinivasan for an example. Even in political matters, Srinivasan undoubtedly pursues truthfulness as a successful policy. The news columns of his paper may create the impression that the Kashmir problem and the Travancore problem are two different things but Srinivasan's rarely veiled dislike of some personalities has never led him on to paint untruth as truth.

Sometimes he is doubtless capable of acting the hero and to very great advantage. Take, for instance, the part he played in connection with the movement for a reorientation of Congress politics in 1933. He made up his mind, in consultation with his then editor, Mr. A. Rangaswami Iyengar, that the Congress should give up Civil Disobedience and take to a Council programme. The odds were great but Srinivasan told a prominent politician who met him in this connection: "It may be that I have to lose money. But we have made enough money all these years. I shall fight it through." It must be said to his credit that he fought it through. In this glorious chapter which was initiated by Srinivasan, I had my own part to play. But this has to wait until I deal with Bidhan Chandra Roy, Ansari and Bhulabhai Desai.

Advocate Of Press Rights

Whatever his other failings, Srinivasan is a conscious and determined advocate of the rights of the fourth estate. There is no question of a politician trying to patronise him or his "vultures," as Pandit Motilal used to describe the reporting profession humorously. While Srinivasan may not quarrel with you for your failure in defending yourself, as for instance K. C. Roy, he would never consciously permit himself to be patronised or flabbergasted by politicians, however mightily placed. I shall quote but one instance. The Special Correspondent of "The Hindu" had wired to his paper sometime in August, 1934 that Gandhiji had decided

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CHRIST AND THE ECONOMIC CRISIS

By J. C. KUMARAPPA

(Summary of a speech delivered before the Golden Jubilee Convention of the Christian Endeavour Union of India, Burma and Ceylon held at Indore on 8th October 1938).

The subject chosen for to-day is one of paramount importance. The world is in a turmoil. On all sides we hear of wars and rumours of wars. Nations are rising against nations and kingdoms against kingdoms. There are famines and pestilences in divers places. These are symptoms of the economic crisis in the world. What is the place in such a world for Jesus the embodiment of Love and Truth and the Prince of Peace? As possible leaders of the next generation this question challenges your attention and demands your serious and prayerful consideration. Let us, therefore, pause for a moment and analyse the various factors involved in this problem and see if there is any incompatibility between the present methods of production and the principles for which Jesus stood.

Since the days when Adam was told "In the sweat of thy brow shalt thou eat bread" there has been a definite effort to eat bread but to avoid sweating. Work has been looked upon as a curse and, in so far as it cannot be avoided as long as bread is needed, all manner of devices have been resorted to, to pass on the unpleasant part to someone else.

Analysis Of Work

When we analyse work we do not find it a curse in itself. It has two important components—(1) the germ of growth i.e. an element which makes for the development and happiness of the individual and (2) drudgery, just as any seed may have the pericarp and the starch and even as any balanced diet needs both the concentrates and the roughage to make it wholesome, work needs both its component parts to enable one to benefit by it. As the saying goes genius is one per cent inspiration and ninety-nine per cent perspiration. Without the perspiration or drudgery the inspiration cannot become effective. One has to have both to benefit by it. The drudgery part of work is essential to enable one to grow through work. A musician has to practise hundreds of hours on his instrument before he can perform on the stage. Before a person becomes a scientist he has to labour years in a laboratory and cultivate a sense of smell which will appreciate sulphuretted hydrogen. These are inevitable.

Therefore, there can be growth only when the pleasurable part of work is combined with the drudgery. One who avoids drudgery will not gain by the pleasurable part only. Though one may enjoy it for a time, one will begin to deteriorate after a while. When properly used work itself functions as an outlet to the personality of the individual; it gives expression to that which is highest in man and developes his faculties. Whatever ideals, principles, or religion a man may adhere to are reflected in his every day work. Thus, there is action and reaction between the individual and his work. The reaction on the individual is, perhaps, much more important than the work done, because it goes to develope human personality and thereby contributes to human progress.

Naturally, the drudgery part of work being unpleasant, human nature being what it is, there is always an attempt to avoid it or shift it on to someone else. The first temptation before even Jesus was to command stones to be made bread without sweating for it. But, as no one is willing to take on drudgery for what it is, it becomes necessary to use coercion. If we set out merely to enjoy life, we shall have to force someone else to take up the drudgery part of work at the threat of the task-master's whip. Western nations made no attempt to overcome this divorce of the pleasurable germ from the drudgery part of work. On the other hand, they definitely set out to glorify the pleasures of life, which in itself mean enslavement of others. It was on such philosophy of work that the ancient empires of Greece and Rome worked, shifting the unpleasant part of activity by which pleasure can be had on to captives made into slaves. Similarly, during the Feudal days the lords got drunk and the serfs laboured It was a sign of distinction to enjoy without working. Again, under the financial regime the capitalist and the executives enjoyed at the cost of the factory drudge.

When we come to the political age, we see Empires enjoying at the cost of their colonies The whole of this system is based on violence. Without violence no nation can shift its drudgery to other nations and convert them into "hewers of wood and drawers of water". Even Jesus was tempted to obtain the glories of the world by what seemed a simple formula, but quickly turned away from the idea. Thus, violence is the centre of the present organisation or the foundation-stone of economic structure to-day. But, it does not stop there. The ones who enjoy the pleasures through such dissection of work are not the masses. These common people will not take to violence naturally unless their understanding is warped and their sensitiveness blunted by a deliberate false propaganda. To achieve this it becomes necessary to glorify violence. This is done by giving a social status to those who are employed in applying violence on a "scientific" and mass scale and giving such violence religious recognition. A general, an admiral or any officer in the forces is given a social standing to obtain the respect of the common people. Memorials to such men when dead are placed in places of worship to associate them with the saints and they are made national heroes by the erecting of public statues and tombs.

Violence Glorified

To such an enthronement of violence what will be the reaction of Jesus who taught us that anger was equivalent to murder and to say "Thou fool" was to come in danger of hell fire? He would regard army men as scientific murderers and generals and admirals as arch murderers. If He went into St. Paul's Cathedral or the Westminister Abbey and saw the monuments there to these arch murderers. He would overturn them like He did the money-changers' tables in the Temple, saying 'Ye have made the house of prayer into a den of arch murderers" and when we see the tattered banners of many a battle decorating those sacred walls, do we not hear the reverberations of the echo of the two thousand year old cry "Away with this man, release unto us Barabbas." Now Barabbas was a murderer and a robber. A social structure which sanctifies violence has crucified Jesus already. It is such "cultures" we find in Europe in battle array growling at each other at the present moment. What does this appeal to might mean? Is this to make world safe for democracy? or is it a war to end war? We can no more cast out devils through the Prince of devils. All they that take the sword shall perish with the sword. What is all this degradation of the soul of man for?

In Practice

It is all to shift the drudgery and unpleasant part of work to someone else and to do so we have to produce under controlled conditions on a large scale. Though the Lancashire mill is located in England, its ramifications extend the world over. To work it, therefore, we need world-wide control. The cotton growing soils, farmers, the research institutes, the railway rates, ports, steamships, ocean routes and bases like Singapore, Aden and Gibralter and markets have to be controlled. Without such control the Lancashire mill cannot be worked for one day. Such complete and widespread political control necessitates the Army, Navy and the Air force. Hence, it is that without violence England cannot maintain itself on the present level any more than a tiger can feed itself without its claws or fangs. This is the position with all countries based on centralised methods of production. They have to deprive other people of freedom so that the latter may be converted into slaves to produce the raw materials they need and consume the goods they manufacture. Thus it is that we find the nations of Europe and Japan parting the garments and casting lots on India, China, Abyssinia and Czechoslovakia to-day.

This economic condition is the cause of the violence with which the atmosphere is now surcharged and has been for over a generation. Science has been harnessed to the forces of destruction and "except these days be shortened there should no flesh be saved". The philosophy behind our present economic structure is "what matters if the soul is lost as long as the whole world is gained". The vested interests of today care more for their swine than for the life of the man out of whom the devils were cast out. They beseech Jesus to depart from their coasts. As long as Jesus is out of the equation there can be nothing but conflict. There has never been peace in Europe. It is always a case of dynamic war or static war, as there is no basis for peace in suspicion and hatred. Peace can only come from love and goodwill.

The Alternative

While the centralised method of production needs violence as an essential factor, production by decentralised units can be carried on without resorting to violence. Of course, by this method we cannot produce highly standardised goods. Hence, the quantity produced will be less than what can be obtained under centralised units, but at the same time the quality and the individuality or variety can be much greater under the cottage unit. This latter method also makes it possible for the two elements of work, viz., development and drudgery, to be functioning in a normal way, thus making for human progress. Because of the capacity of the present method to produce standardised goods in large quantities, the producers have been carrying on a propaganda to increase their sales by making people buy their goods. To do this a tradition has been introduced making the multiplicity of wants a sign of civilisation and culture. Is possession of great wealth equivalent of happiness and welfare either in this world or in the world to come? Do not the cares of this world and the deceitfulness of riches choke that which is noblest in us? What then is the remedy?

The remedy lies in our getting away from the idea that a man's life consisteth in the abundance of the things which he possesseth and being ready if our right hand offends us to cut it off and cast it from us. May we have the courage to face this situation and not turn away sorrowful because of our great possessions! Is not life more than meat? Is there not a human value which is higher than any material standards? If we decide to follow this higher value, we shall have to take up the cross of many material inconveniences and follow Jesus in his path of truth, love and peace. If we follow Jesus ideals we shall neither hunger nor thirst after material possessions.

True Values

Jesus evaluated things according to the use they were to individual human beings. To him the widow's two mites were more than all the rest, for she of her penury had cast in all the living that she had. If we love our neighbours as ourselves we shall be able to realise and appreciate the true value of all that we possess. If we long for articles that are made by depriving nations of their freedom, by resorting to violence, by devouring widows' houses, by taking the taxes from the poor to serve the needs of the rich, we shall be ignoring Jesus' standards, and gaining materially at the cost of the suffering of others. As Solomon says:

"Better is little with the fear of the Lord than great treasure and trouble therewith",

"Better is little with righteousness than great revenues without right".

"Better is a dry morsel and quietness therewith than house full of good cheer with strife".

Shall we save our life or lose it? If we are convinced that the present atmosphere of war is caused by the desire to control raw materials and markets, we shall be parties to violence and bloodshed if we subscribe to it by buying or selling goods made under such methods. So, if we wish to usher in peace and goodwill among nations, we shall have to remember that the Master we profess to follow had not where to lay his head. The servant cannot be greater than the master. What shall be our choice? The Broad path or the Narrow way? Hitler or Gandhiji? Barabbas or Jesus?

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Goya : THE ARTIST WHO FOUGHT AGAINST WAR

By AKHTAR HUSAIN RAIPURI

An exhibition of Goya's paintings was recently held in Paris. It did not display any effect in colour or light. It was dim and dark, grim and sad. It was what life is to-day.

While every painting in it was a protest against the tyranny of life, what was most profound and true in this panorama of human misery, was the small niche dedicated to the 'disasters of war'. This series of harrowing paintings depicts Spain between 1808 and 1814, when Napoleon's French legions were drenching the Iberian Peninsula in fire and blood.

Goya was already 62 when the French invasion and occupation began. He was Court Painter to that royal family of degenerates and prostitutes which had sucked the life-blood of the country for long. But his position never tarnished his brush. He was the first to see the Court in its nakedness and the Church in its hideousness. He painted what he saw without any discretion. His paintings and designs, his sketches and decorations abounded with bizzare and grotesque, irony and contempt. His was the solitary voice which cried against the Inquisition of Catholic Church and the degeneration of Bourban Feudalism. But his humanism remained dormant. It flowered into fulness when the militarist came to the aid of the king and the priest, and butchered the revolutionary rising of the Spanish people.

Goya saw his most cherished beliefs destroyed by militarism. He saw children hacked to pieces, women violated, scaffolds of Inquisition ever-green, superstitions exploited, the peasant and the artisan ground down. No other art than that of Spain has expressed the anguish and sorrow of human soul so honestly. And no other artist except Goya could express it so powerfully and so violently. The sophistry of the Blemish and the polish of the French had nothing to do with him. He witnessed brutality and painted it brutally. He did not care to soften the effect of that cruelty and destruction which he saw all around. It was unnecessary. The truth which he spoke was simple, and therefore, naked And till to-day, he remains unique, in the realm of Art, in his presentation of the horrors of War.

Anti-War Paintings

Goya began his series of these anti-war paintings in 1820, when he was a refugee in Bordeaux. Inquisition was in full swing in Spain, and tyranny had found no better supporter than Ferdinand VII. Goya, at that age of 74, was living in poverty and exile. He had rough sketches of his impressions of war with him. He gave them flesh and blood under the title of——"I have seen this"! It is no exaggeration to say that canvas and brush have never recorded such suffering and violence. Only the din of the war-drum, pierced by the shrieks of dying compatriots, reached Goya's deaf ears. He could smell nothing but blood; he could see nothing but rotting flesh and trodden bones. And on the background of this scene was Man killing Man. And the Man who killed was a dupe, and the Man who was killed was a victim, of Gold and Glory! While God showered benediction on both with an equal hand, Gold set men against men and glorified War.

It is true that Goya's thought-waves are ever restless; they have a lightning effect. They are brilliant and crude. But truth and sincerity have no contours. Tragedy has no lines. It is a shapeless white spot in the chaos of life.

Goya's sketches are somewhat like Beethoven's symphonies. Both of them are rapid like wild torrents, fires aflame in dense forests. It is the global impression, the intensity of expression that counts here. In Goya we find a happy combination of the idealist and the realist. He was a realist who did not care to take a 'slow-motion' photograph; but one who projected the reality of the present into unknown future.

For, the truth which Goya expressed was never more true than to-day. War between class and class, race and race and nation and nation is the only truth which emerges out of the decomposing capitalist world. Goya foresaw what would happen to his unfortunate land a century hence. Who would not recognise the face of the fascist murderer of to-day in the assassin of yesterday? Nothing has changed except the uniform. Goya holds a mirror to aggressors and freebooters of every age and every climate

Of course, he did not look for Beauty, because social life in its essence was not beautiful. It is the vision, the dream which sublimates itself. Reality in human society is ugly; it is a nightmare, not a dream. There are epochs when time melts into tears, and any shade of colour or ray of light can not catch its movements. Social iniquity and military oppresson hardened Goya, and he refused to be swept off by the wave of romanticism which was unfolding before Europe. But his scepticism was healthy; it was never cynical; it did not lose its sympathy in its revelation of ugliness. He realised that it was better to have Truth with ugliness than beauty with hypocrisy. Let it be said to his credit that to-day while all the eternal art of classicist and romanticist masters appears incongruous with the drama of war and destruction which is setting its stage only Goya seems to be young and fresh. He is a severe friend, but great in his sincerity. He does not raise false hopes; he creates no illusions. Nevertheless, he never fails to warn, to admonish, to love through his immense hatred.

For the technique of 'love thro' hate' is sublime, and only rebels and revolutionaries know its beauty. Goya is its master. Be it the reeling peasant in 'With or without reason", with a broken cudgel in his hand and sprouting blood from a wounded mouth and eternal grief and revenge in his eyes; be it the inhuman greed and gluttony of war stripping the dead of their coffins and the robbers of their last vestiges of hu-

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But Why?
(By Goya)

Now who is stronger?
(By Goya)

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Bombay Blossoms

BLUFF BEGETS BLUFF --- CZECHOSLOVAKIA'S VENGEANCE — INDIA—A BUTTRESS OR A PERIL: --- DE VALERA PUTS ENGLAND TO TEST --- INDIA'S RIGHT TO FREEDOM OF HER CHOICE --- SIMLA'S SORROW FOR A MERE ZERO

By 'BYSTANDER'

One thing is getting amply clear. If Britain, through her Prime Minister, strained every nerve for peace, it was not so much due to her love of peace as her unpreparedness for War. That, at any rate is the impression which the betrayal of Czechoslovakia has left on the United States of America and the world outside Britain.

This is a serious allegation to make. It was made but Great Britain took it lying low. Obviously, there is more than a grain of truth in this allegation which, we are told, was embodied in an American official document submitted to President Roosevelt by an American Investigation Official in Europe

Probably, the very same unpreparedness let England give a 'carte blanche' to Italy to "conquer" Abyssinia. It may be. But these two discoveries have placed Britain in a very unenviable position. Hereafter at any time, even if she wants peace at any cost and supports the cause of peace, the world is unlikely to believe her.

It will be very much like the story of the shepherd and the wolf. It may be remembered that the Italian Commander-in-Chief, on his return from Abissinia, had as much as confessed pretty unambiguously, that, if only Britain had raised her little finger, Italy would have abandoned her campaign for the latter was really afraid of Great Britain.

* * * *

Bluff Begets Bluff!

Trusts begets the trust, says the old adage. Similarly, bluff begets bluff. That it is almost a scientific formula must be evident from the fate that overtook Munich. British prestige as such was never at a lower ebb. The dictators are not slow to profit by the unenviable position Britain finds herself in.

Herr Hitler has sworn that he will get back the colonies within a year! Japan has already decided to concede the German claim Italy has also decided likewise, The far-reaching effects of these moves cannot be exaggerated They are intended definitely to put Britain in the wrong.

The issue which is being forced now is this—whether Britain will hand back to Germany the latter's ex-colonies. Obviously, the reply will depend on Britain's preparedness for war at the time when the question will be made an issue in European politics. That the time is soon coming may be taken for granted.

Britain's preparedness itself will be made evident by her attitude to Hitler's vow. If she makes a concession at all, it will not be because she concedes the right of Germany but because she is unable to stand the united might of the dictators reinforced by the children of Japan.

* * * *

Arthur Moore's Suggestion

That Great Britain will do every thing in her power to avert the calamity, which, so far as the dictators are concerned, has been decided for her, is evident from the rearmament activities now going on in at a feverish pace. It is natural. Armament, however, is insufficient by itself to help Britain in the hour of her trial.

My friend Mr. Arthur Moore, Editor of "The Statesman", now sojourning in England has suggested the way out of the difficulty. Whether the letter written to the "Manchester Guardian" by Mr. Arthur Moore is an inspired one is more than one can venture to say from this end in Bombay.

Whether it is an inspired statement or a spontaneous and natural one, Mr Arthur Moore's suggestion is one which Britain can ill-afford to ignore. His suggestion is very simple. In so many words he wants to make the British empire a real Commonwealth of Nations. He would have defence as an Empire ,rather than as a British, concern.

Were Mr. Arthur Moore's suggestion to be given effect to, India will soon be a dominion under the Statute of Westminster. The writer's letter implies that India should have the same rights, the same privileges and the same duties as are accorded to the other members of the British Commonwealth.

* * * *

A Buttress Or A Peril?

It is doubtful, however, if Britain will lend a willing ear to this statesmanlike suggestion of the editor of "The Statesman". It may be that she is unmindful until it is too late. This aspect of the question was put to Colonel Muirhead the other head by a distinguished Bombay labour leader who told him that the trouble with England was she was always a little too late in making a generous gesture.

Mrs Annie Besant in her life time had been emphasising the question whether England wanted India to be buttress or a peril. In a lecture she delivered to a crowded meeting at London Queen's Hall, under the presidentship of the distinguished father-in-law of our ex-Viceroy Lord Willingdon, she put the same suggestion which was repeated by Mr. Arthur Moore the other day.

Gandhiji himself is satisfied with the dominion status envisaged by the Westminster Statute. If England wants to save India for herself she cannot lose another moment. As an ex-Governor of British India points out to me in a private letter, "After Gandhi, the deluge"! Is Britain statemanlike enough to realise the issue?

But Colonel Muirhead, who solemnly told us the other day that he had nothing to do with politis, is doing nothing else. And, he is talking jingo all the while. He told a Bombay politician last week for instance, that Britain was in no mood to change a coma or a semi-colon in the Government of India Act (1935).

* * * *

What Really Is His Mission?

If Britain is determined not to change even a comma, why has she deputed Colonel Muirhead to India? I am sure I am not anxious to speculate on the federation issue before the arrival of Lord Linlithgow but the propaganda made by the distinguished Deputy Secretary of State for India on the sly is hardly creditable to British statesmanship.

One had thought that Britain was anxious to be known to the world as the advocate of self-determination. That was why, she said, she wanted Czechoslovakia to concede Hitler's preposterous demand. Mr. De Valera is not slow to put Britain to the test. His latest move is known well enough to the readers of the "Bombay Chronicle"

Colonel Muirhead will be interested to know what the repurcussions in India are likely to be. I am in no hurry to express my own views. But the gallant Colonel has been told by his interviewers that India is watching with great interest the progress of the just demand of De Valera for an annexation of Ulster by the Irish territory

The Ulster question is very like the Bengal question. If Mr Fazlul Haq says that Bengal does not want to have "Swaraj" with the rest of India, what right has he to say so? Ulster under British tutelage has been truly illustrating the story of the fable that a lion in the company of jackals thought itself to be a jackal as well

* * * *

The Congress President

In the meanwhile, the Congress President wants us to submit to Britain a memorandum stating our minimum demands. Whether Gandhiji will be a party to the suggestion is being debated at length. There is no need to speculate on this aspect of the problem. The point is that India also is interested in putting Britain's "bona fides" to the test.

People are asking what the Congress is going to do. It may be taken for granted that, if it is necessary, the Congress will not shirk the issue For one thing, many in the Congress are anxious to see Gandhiji back safe at the "Satyagrahashrama," Sabarmati. And, Gandhiji is unlikely to take his residence there unless India has "Swaraj."

I suppose my readers have not forgotten Gandhiji's vow taken before his historic Dandi March that, unless he secured "Swaraj" for India, he would not return to the "Satyagrahashrama". A man of his word, he has kept out of the "Ashrama" since his release from the Yerrawada prison.

A lesser man would have attempted to interpret the Congress acceptance of office as "Swaraj". Mrs. Besant, for instance, interpreted the Montagu-Chelmsford Act as Home Rule for India and released herself from a similar vow. Gandhiji, however, is adamant. So we can safely leave the political question in the hands of Gandhiji and the Congress High Command.

* * * *

In The Meanwhile

In the meanwhile, Czechoslovakia is very angry with Great Britain. It would be unnatural if she was not. She had placed her faith in Britain. Britain had promised to give her succour. But when the hour came, Britain threw Czechoslovakia to the wolf. That the Czechoslovakian nation resents the attitude and betrayal goes without saying.

There is an old Sanskrit proverb which says: "It is to your advantage to surrender to the aggressor rather than to your witness"! The truth of the lesson conveyed by this adage has just been realised by Czechoslovakia. She is just wondering whether an earlier surrender to Hitler might not have been more advantageous to her.

But she is not, on that account ready to let grass grow under her feet. Her statesman are already engaged in allying themselves with Germany for the internal and external prosperity of Czechoslovakia. Britain has thus lost a generous friend in European politics.

They are already saying in Europe in the event of a war breaking out, the Czechoslovakian nation will be found to be on the side of Germany, British politicians are just beginning to realise the folly of Chamberlain and the ineq.ity to which Munich has reduced Great Britain in international politics.

* * * *

Diplomacy vs. Dictatorship

Undoubtedly for the moment, democratic diplomacy has been beaten by dictatorship. Among the various cards which Mr. Chamberlain was ready to play, in the event of a failure at Munich, was one to pursuade the ex-Kaiser to broadcast a speech to his former subjects from his internment at Doorne.

Britain having decided to own defeat, Munich was a success. That being so the ex-Kaiser was not brought out from his forced retirement. Britain was even willing to recognise him as the lawful monarch of the Fatherland. Perhaps between the ex-Kaiser and the present Chancellor, the former was a lesser devil.

The Kaiser himself was approached by a few people and acquainted with these developments. His ex-Majesty was naturally very glad. And, far from obliging Great Britain, he ventured to hope that five years after the beginning of a war, his family was bound to be restored to the German monarchy! There must be some understanding after all between Hitler and Wilhelm II.

All told, the world politics are in such a mess that Britain will have to listen to Gandhiji. Therein lies the only remedy for Great Britain in India. It is useless to look to the princes of India—"our allies" to perpetuate imperialism. The new history in Indian States must be an eye-opener.

* * * *

Millions That Await A Claimant

If only someone will tell us how to find a fortune! This is on everybody's lips, especially after the "Diwali". Which of us does not yearn for a smile from that elusive Goddess of Fortune? And yet, millions are awaiting him who would only make a departure from the usual rut. The trouble with us is that we do not make a departure from the routine ways. That is what a European friend arriving by the latest mail boat says.

He cited, for instance, the need for a sure and effective remedy for cold. So far, allopathy, homoeopathy, hydropathy, "Unani", "Ayurved" chromopathy and other pathies too numerous to mention have not yet discovered a remedy and cure for the common ill of mankind known as cold. A million is awaiting him who can discover and patent a remedy for this cold.

And then, at least another million will lie in the way of the man who can save the harassed typist the need for pressing, withdrawing and moving again the carriage of his typewriter everytime between one line and another. Any firm

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Fishing Industry Of The West Coast

Urgent Need For An Up-to-date School Of Fisheries

(BY THOMAS J. COUTINHO.)

Now, that the monsoons have been ushered out in the traditional way from the full moon of the Naral Poornima or what is popularly known as the Cocoanut Day shipping traffic and fishing operations on the Western Coast have been resumed. Country-craft started plying from the very next week following the Poornima, whereas steam vessels got on the move from the first week of September.

Fish-importing steam and Deisel launches, which were laid to rest after a busy season's hard work, were got out of their slumbering abodes and duly overhauled for the fresh season. And ever since the fair weather set in they have been in command and are seen rushing forth and to Bombay with their heavily laden cargo of varieties of fish caught on the coast to cater to the palates of the public of Bombay.

Introduction Of Steam Launches

Since the first vessel "Lady Sykes" was launched by Sir Fredrick Sykes, the then Governor of Bombay, and duly initiated into the fishing industry, the trade has been flourishing by leaps and bounds and as a sequel some half a dozen new additions haye been made to the fleet and more are still being rigged up. This, indeed, is a double boon, as it has not only given a fillip to the fishing industry, but has also encouraged the launch-building trade in the province.

Most of the launches belonging to the fleet were all built in Bombay or somewhere in the vicinity. The yeoman service rendered by these launches goes to prove that the technical skill employed by the constructors is not lacking in scientific advancement to suit the up-to-date requirements. The launches are all equipped with the latest refrigerating gadgets, and as such are equal to any task expected of them.

A Promising Outlook

Since the introduction of steam launches for fish transport, the costal trade has received an incentive the like of which was never known before. From Kolaba down to the end of North Kanara which severs the province of Bombay from the Madras Presidency, vast hordes of fishermen and women are seen all along the coast swarming about the littoral conducting large-scale operations.

Kolaba, Trombay, Ratnagiri and Kanara all vie with one another to get the largest catch. Trammelfuls of fish of diverse species are heaved up from the bowels of the deep and loaded into the icy holds of the launches. The briny waters are not allowed a day's peace, as net after net is cast and haul follows haul. Indian salmon, mackerels, sardines, pomphrets and mallets are some of the varieties that are found in abundance.

Everywhere, from Kolaba down to Kanara, the economic condition of the fisher-communities is seen to be rapidly improving and the Congress Government has done well in giving it a stimulus by allotting a decent share of the revenue to help this industry which is still in its embryo. Yet, the very cheerfulness observed on the countenances of the fisherfolk is encouraging and there remains no doubt that with the care and protection envisaged by the authorities of the Fisheries Department and the enthusiasm of the fishermen and launch-owners. this new industry will surely hold its own in time to come, which will not be at a distant date.

Needs Of Local Population Ignored

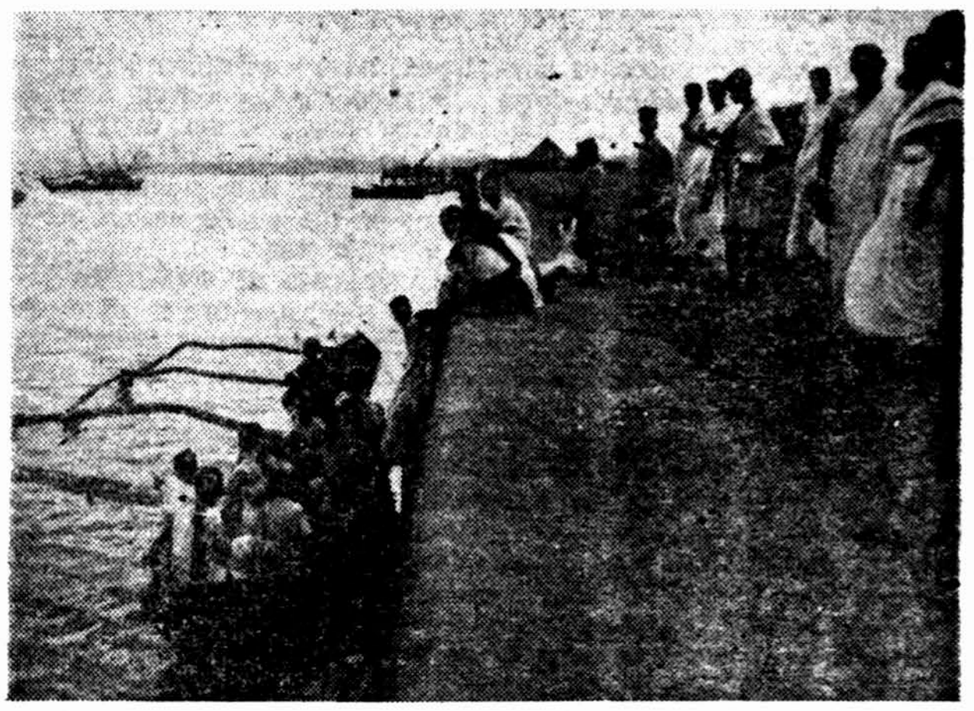
The economic prosperity of the coastal fisherman and the progress attained by the industry are welcome tidings; but, what is Bombay's gain is decidedly the loss of the fish-consuming public of the West coast. Since the demand from outside has increased prices have soared beyond the reach of the poorer classes. Launch-owners who indulge in competition between themselves make matters still worse and consequently there are no standard rates fixed by either the Fisheries Department or the dealers and traders. As a result, people with limited means have very often to go without their daily round of fish in the littoral mofussil Many victims of this misfortune have appealed to the authorities concerned to intervene and to devise an arrangement by which a certain quota of fish should be set apart for local consumption. The authorities have thus far paid no heed to this equitable demand, but as time passes and the panic of the local consumers reaches a crisis, something needful have to be done to ensure for them due protection from being deprived of their rightful share of the yields of the local brine.

Wanted A School Of Fisheries

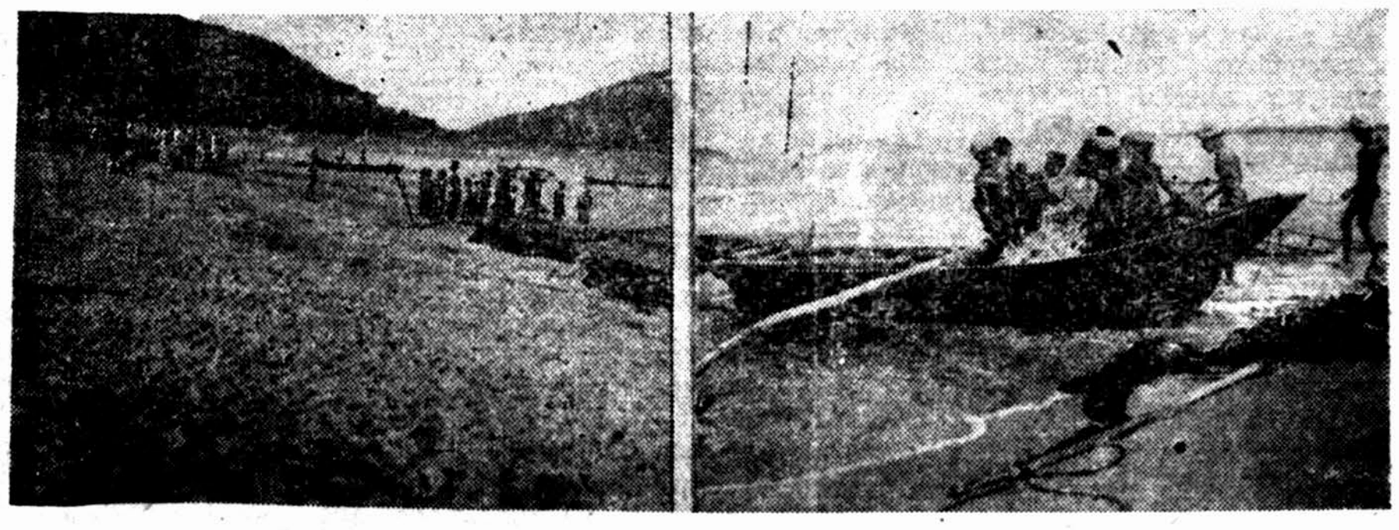
The Fisheries Department can yet expand its activities, for which it has a wide tether. An up-to-date School of Fisheries, training young fisher-lads in the latest methods of deep-sea fishing with trawlers and such like accessories, is the need of the hour. Such a school has been established at Marmagoa by the Portuguese Government and its progress is being keenly watched.

Deep-sea fishing has vast prospects in this country. If adequate canning factories are provided, gradually this province could some day emulate some of the fish exporting countries of the world and possess a very lucrative business.

Indian capital is as a matter of fact more shy and coy than it ought to be. Private enterprise is not forthcoming. If, however, Government were to give a little encouragement in this direction, then there is no doubt some of our more adventurous millionaires would become interested in this new field of industry. It is upto Government, therefore, to kindle the capitalists' interest by putting forth an attractive and substantial scheme. It is to be hoped that with the various new schemes that are being at present considered by the Industries Minister, this important industry will not escape the notice of the people who could put it on a practicable and working basis.



Students on a boat-cruise watching fishing operations.



(Left) Fisherman heaving a net after a large catch at Karwar. (Right) A group of fishermen after the catch.

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New Light On The Great Surrender

John Strachey On The Fascist Technique Of Deception

When we think of Fascism we remember first the methods of violence, terror and torture by which Fascist regimes hold down their opponents.

But as a matter of fact, there is nothing new or peculiar to Fascism in such methods of government. All the tyrannies down all the ages have used such methods. (Though it must be admitted that the Fascists have carried them further, perhaps than they have ever been before).

No, what is peculiar and distinctive to Fascist governments is something different from this or rather, it is the combination of the old-fashioned technique of ruling by terror with another and new technique, the technique of ruling by lying, writes Mr. Jonn Strachey in "The Tribune."

THE ACTED LIE

What is really new in the methods of Fascist governments is that they have perfected a technique of deception, a technique by which a portion, at any rate of the population itself is tricked into active support of the Fascist regime at critical moments.

It is also characteristic of the Fascist governments that their greatest deceptions are not merely, or principally, a matter of words.

The lie by which the least developed, least intelligent, part of the people is deceived, into enslaving itself, is not merely told by the spokesmen of the Fascist Government: it is acted out in front of the whole nation, as on a gigantic stage.

STAGED BY FASCISTS

The Reichstag fire is, of course, the great and prime example of such an acted out lie. Nazi power in Germany was consolidated and established by the leaders of the German government themselves setting fire to the Reichstag and in giving it out that this had been done by the German Communists.

It is in the light of our knowledge that such acted out lies, on a nation-wide scale, are an essential part of the Fascist technique that we should reflect on the events which have taken place during the past week in Britain.

Let us go back over the story of what has happened to us. And let us start, not a week, but a fortnight, ago at the evening before Mr. Chamberlain's first self-invited visit to Hitler, at Berchtesgaden.

RESISTANCE EVAPORATES

Until the instant of Mr. Chamberlain's announcement of his visit, the whole world, including, let us remember, Poland and Hungary, was aligned for resistance to a German invasion of Czechoslovakia.

Mr. Chamberlain goes to Berchtesgaden, agrees to the essentials of Hitler's demands, namely, the secession of the whole of the Sudetenland to Germany, returns to London, succeeds in inducing the Cabinet not only to support this secession but to join with the French Cabinet in imposing it upon the Czechs.

The world-scene changes in a moment. Nation after nation flies from the Anglo-French to the German camp. A week later Mr. Chamberlain returns to Hitler at Godesberg.

He finds that Hitler's position has been so immensely strengthened that his demands have grown. The strength of Czechoslovakia is not merely to be broken by the secession of the Sudetenland, but the country is to be openly partitioned between Germany Poland and Hungary; and the remnants are themselves to be divided into two tiny puppet States, one inhabited by Czechs and the other by Slovaks.

Moreover, all this is to be done at the point of the sword and within six days.

ACCOUNTING FOR FACTS

From this point onwards, in our task of reconstructing the events which have taken place, we shall have to try to find an explanation which will account for all the known facts. I am here submitting to the reader that only the following explanation will account for them.

Let us put forward the following hypothesis then, simply in order to see whether it will or will not account for the facts.

Mr. Chamberlain has explained that at his Godesberg interview with Hitler he told Hitler that his demands were unreasonable.

Let us suppose that Mr. Chamberlain added that, whether or not he, Mr. Chamberlain, objected to the total suppression of Czechoslovakia by Hitler, yet it was utterly impossible for him to get such terms, or anything approaching them, through even the British cabinet, let alone Parliament or still more, the British people.

Let us further suppose that Hitler in that last midnight conversation at Godesberg, which, as Mr. Chamberlain has repeatedly assured us, was extremely friendly, said something of this sort.

"But my dear Mr. Prime Minister, of course you can. Of course, you can get these terms through; at any rate, the substance of them. I admit I have pitched my terms pretty high, but that will allow me to retreat in matters of quite unimportant detail, while yet achieving my whole real object, which is to crush Czechoslovakia."

It may be that Mr. Chamberlain still objected that, even if he secured some modifications in detail of Herr Hitler's plan, it would be utterly impossible for him to induce the British and French peoples and governments to impose such a plan upon the Czechs. It may be that it was at this point that Hitler became genuinely confidential; that he described to Mr. Chamberlain a technique of political action which was new to the British Prime Minister, but which impressed him most favourably.

TENSION, CRISIS

Let us now abandon speculation and recall what next occurred.

Mr. Chamberlain returned to London with every appearance of having refused the Godesberg demands. World tension grew, as day after day of the six, which Hitler had appointed as his time limit, expired.

British and French Cabinet consultations, which rapidly became staff consultations, began. The Soviet Union, once more and unequivocally, declared its willingness to fight with all its resources at the side of England and France if Czechoslovakia was attacked.

Finally, war preparations of a kind, but of a most significant kind, were started in Great Britain. For several days no portion of the fleet or the army was mobilised or put in a state of readiness, but active and extremely visible measures began to be taken in the field of air raid protection.

The run of events began to accelerate. It seemed clear to everyone that not only were we on the very edge of war, but that irreversible momentum was carrying us over that edge.

Finally, Hitler in effect brought forward his ultimatum from the Saturday to 12 p.m. on the previous Wednesday. He declared that if the Czechs had not evacuated the Sudetenland by that time he would order the general mobilisation of the German army.

FATEFUL TUESDAY

This takes us to the Tuesday of last week, September 27. It is generally reported that at a Cabinet meeting held during that night, or on Tuesday morning, a decisive majority of ministers had refused to be party to further surrenders, and that Mr. Duff Cooper, the First Lord of the Admiralty, succeeded in getting sanction for the mobilisation of the fleet, the one genuinely effective intimation that Great Britain did not intend to yield to force which was ever made throughout the whole crisis.

By this time A.R.P. preparations were in full swing, gas masks were being distributed and trenches dug. The population of London, above all, faced the possibility of immediate air attack, and faced it, let it be said, without a trace of panic. But whether that exhibition of calmness and courage on the part of the people of Britain was not a bitter disappointment to their rulers is another question.

POWER OF RUMOUR

It may have seemed to whoever were the directing brains of what was referred to (incidentally quite unconstitutionally) as the Inner Cabinet, that something more must be done.

At some time, therefore, during Tuesday night and continuing into Wednesday morning, a propaganda drive, which had already been used once or twice before during the crisis, was set in motion on a quite unprecedented scale.

All through the crisis rumours emanating it seemed from some spot very near the centre of things, had been flying about, rumours to the effect that neither the French, nor the British, nor the Soviet armed forces were of any good and that, therefore, however unfortunate it might be, it was necessary to surrender to whatever Hitler demanded.

But at the fiftieth minute of the eleventh hour these rumours were given the weight and precision of official announcements.

It was dinned into the heads of whoever, whether in the Cabinet, the Conservative Party or elsewhere, had been resisting the policy of surrender, first, that British preparations against air attack were feeble in the extreme second, that General Gamelin had announced to the British Cabinet, not only that the French air force was relatively weak, but that the whole French army lacked ammunition, and, third, that the Soviet air force in particular had been reduced by dissensions within it to a fighting force of 1,000 first-line planes or less.

SURRENDER

The effect of these "revelations" upon the necessarily somewhat wrought-up minds of everyone concerned appears to have been decisive.

These statements coming from the very most authoritative quarters were believed and, for the first time, it became possible to get a majority in the Cabinet for complete and utter surrender to the Godesberg demands.

Before going on with the rest of the story, it may be well to reflect in the calmer atmosphere of to-day on what we know to be the truth of these allegations of military unpreparedness.

First then, on the British position. It may well be true that the A.R.P. and anti-aircraft defences of Britain are defective. But, if that is so, what are we to think of the ministers who for three long years have been preparing these defences and who now announce as a justification for their capitulation to a foreign tyrant that they have made no real progress with the task with which they have been entrusted?

OUR AIR FORCE

Moreover, it is notoriously not the case that the British air force is a negligible factor. It has bombing squadrons which, in the opinion of most experts, are on the whole the best in the world.

Hence it is obviously and [illegible] **untrue to suggest,**

(Continued On Page 48)

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WHY, THIS STAGGERING FAILURE?

A Word To The Astrologers

A Plea For Almanac Reform

By 'SIMHAKUMAR'

In my last article on the subject, I had made a brief allusion to the fact that more than ninety per cent of astrological predictions went wrong. That is what everyone says. For this abominable failure, the science of astrology is not responsible by any means. Its votaries are primarily responsible. A variety of causes contributes to this great failure. If the present state of things is allowed to go on, then in course of time, we can visualise a situation under which the practice of astrology itself is prohibited by law. The foretelling fraternity, if it is wise, will take time by the forelock and take such measures as are necessary to minimise, if not totally to avoid, glaring failures in astrological predictions.

The first and foremost reform is psychological. If an astrologer develops a kind of affection for any of his clients, he must take care to see that he does not read his horoscope. It is a truism that, where there is affection, true judgment is clouded. It is as true in astrology as in any other science or walk of life. A lawyer invariably engages a brother lawyer to defend his own case. A doctor never takes his own prescription for his illness. He always consults a brother professional and subjects himself to a thorough examination as if he were a layman. He never brings to bear his own prejudices in following the prescription of his consultant. It is an axiom in psychology that in personal matters outside advice is very often to be relied upon in preference to one's own. So long as the astrologers rule out from their clients those for whom they have conceived some affection, they will notice that their failure gets minimised.

Accuracy, The Watchword

There is another field in which our astrologers must take lessons, and that is in the field of accuracy. At the moment there is a tendency to exaggerate. According to Indian sastras, certain astrological and planetary combinations and aspects are productive of what is known as "Raja Yoga". Our astrologers generally tell a client that his "Raja Yoga" period commences from such and such a day and that from that day he is bound to be a King! If all people with such astrological combinations became kings, there would be fewer subjects than monarchs in this world. As a matter of fact, however, the ancient seers clearly laid down the rule that, before venturing out his prediction, the astrologer must satisfy himself as to the class and status of his client. For instance, under a "Raja Yoga" influence, you may safely predict to a clerk that he may expect promotion or will be made a Head Clerk. If, on the other hand, the client is a big zemindar or a wealthy merchant, predict to him that some lakhs lie in his way. If a client is Raja, tell him that new honours await him and that his revenues show signs of great improvement by several lakhs. Here again, the idea is psychological. Ancient sages have well described the principle underlying this psychological truth. Luck consists not only in one's mental equipment and desire but in his capacity to receive.

Two Examples

Two examples have been given to illustrate this point. Parvati, Shiva's spouse, once took pity on a poor man and asked her husband why this fellow should not be lifted from poverty. Shiva replied: "Because, this man has no such yoga. Even if you put money in the way, he won't see it. If he sees it, he won't take advantage of it." And, then Parvati challenged her lord to illustrate his point. The poor man—the subject of their confabulations—was walking along a forest road. Parvati placed right in the middle of the road huge treasures which included valuable jewellery, cash, beautiful clothes and what not. Just as the man was about to cross the particular spot, an idea struck him. He imagined to himself what he would do, if he suddenly became rich. He told himself that he would change his gait. So saying, he temporarily gave up his common sense, held his head high up in the air and walked on without seeing what was in store for him down below. And then, Shiva told Parvati: "This is casting pearls before swine."

The other illustration is this. It may rain fifty inches in a day but if the pot is not capable of receiving more than an ounce or two, can you, on that account, blame the lord or the rains? The Ganges is there flowing in all her majesty Anyone is welcome to her sweet waters. One man takes just a tumblerful while another takes a potful while still another takes a big casketful. Each person's capacity to carry and the capacity of his vessel to contain—these alone are responsible for the actual receipt—not the Ganges.

A King And A Dhoby

It is therefore necessary that one ought to bear in mind the status of the client. A story is told in London to illustrate the point that because two men are born on the same day and hour, it does not follow that the fortunes should be identical. It is said that King Edward VII's birth in the Buckingham Palace coincided with the birth of a washerman outside the Palace building. One was born in the palace but the other was born in an outhouse in the same compound. Otherwise, the two horoscopes coincided in every respect. The stars clearly indicated that the subject of the horoscope would become a King. It was all right in the case of Edward VII. Unless a new monarchy was created, how could the prediction prove correct in the case of the dhoby child? It is pointed out, however, that, by a strange coincidence, the dhoby married on the same day as Edward VII Being a washerman, he was almost a King amongst his fraternity, even as Edward was King of the country and the empire. Otherwise, the washerman lived the same grand and carefree life as Queen Victoria's eldest son—the Prince of Wales.

And then, the astrologer must confine his attention to but one or two horoscopes a day. Sometimes, even a single horoscope is puzzling enough and is on one's brain for several days afterwards. That being so, the safest way would be to avoid too many readings lest there should be confusion. Naturally, the astrological fraternity would retort: "If we confine our attention to a few horoscopes only, how are we to make a living?" It is a pertinent question. But the answer is this. Much better to avoid the possibility of the profession itself being condemned wholesale than to earn a few rupees less. Moreover, continued failure of predictions is likely to result in the manufacture of open enemies for the science of astrology. It may be that, at some future date, the profession itself will be prevented by law. If the existing faith in astrology is to be retained, if not strengthened, it is very necessary that the astrologers must make a bold bid to adjust themselves and to inquire into the causes of their failures. It has been discovered that too many horoscopes confuse their brain. If that is so, it is incumbent on them to limit their output. Here again, the remedy is psychological and even economic.

Avoid Needless Differences

So far, we have confined our attention to the psychological aspects of the subject. We must now dive a little deeper. I have my own views about European astrologers, but this article is mainly concerned with the Indian soothsayers. Our Indian friends have got to be clear about one thing. They must adopt a common almanac or Panchang all over India. Now, we have a little too many. No two almanacs agree. We have got almanacs based on what is known as the "Vakhtya" system. Then, we have the "Drig Ganitha system" being calculations made on actual observations through the telescope. These two calculations do not agree. Very often, the difference in calculations of planets and their duration and length is by several hours. While the "Drig Ganitha Panchangs" at least have one common advantage, namely that they agree more or less in their calculations, the "Vakhya" panchangs, as a matter o fact, differ from one another. I am not referring to the differences consequent on the latitude and longitude of the place from which the panchangs are produced. These are inevitable and always adjustable and adjusted. But, there can be no excuse for the widely eloquent divergences. One "Vakhya" panchang mentions that the New Moon will be in evidence between such and such hours on a particular date. Another "Vakhya" Panchang gives another series of calculations. Now, if a man born in Benares shows his horoscope to a foreteller in Bombay, he is told that his original astrologer had miscalculated the planetary position Similarly, the Benares astrologer damns the Madras astrologers "ad infinitum." It is a vicious circle

There is another defect. It is not accepted by all that it is a defect. In any event, many of the foremost astrologers themselves say that the movable zodiac is more dependable than the fixed zodiac. If that argument is correct, then we have been celebrating all our festivals and ceremonies on wrong days, roughly about twenty-three days too late. For instance Hindus celebrated on the 17th instant the "Tula Sankramana," being the entry of the Sun into the sign Libra. As a matter of fact, according to the movable zodiac, movable because of the earth's

(Continued On Page 49)

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This was written in 1582. The writer was Richard Mulcaster, head-master of the Merchant Taylors' School, teacher of prosody to Edmund Spenser, and one of the earliest of English grammarians. At the time he wrote, English was spoken by between four and five million of people, and stood fifth among the European languages, with French, German. Italian. and Spanish ahead of it in that order. But by the middle of the 19th century it had forced its way into first place. Today it is so far in the lead that it is probably spoken by as many people as the next two languages —Russian and German—combined.

It is not only the first—and, in large part, the only—language of both of the world's mightiest empires; it also is the second language of large and populous regions beyond their bounds. Three-fourths of all the world's mail is now written in it; it is used in printing more than half the world's newspapers, and it is the language of three-fifths of the Worlds radio stations. No ship Captain can trade upon the ocean without some knowledge of it. Every language that still resists its advance outside Europe—for example, Spanish in Latin America, Italian in the Levant, and Japanese in the Far East—holds out against it only by making large concessions to it. That is to say, all of them show a large and ever larger admixture of English words and phrases; indeed, in Japanese they become so numerous that special dictionaries of them begin to appear. Finally, English makes steady inroads upon French as the language of diplomacy and upon German as the language of science.

Obviously, no other language is the everyday tongue of so many people. Russian is spoken as first choice by no more than 80,000,000 of the 150,000,000 citizens of the U.S.S.R.; the rest cling to one or another of the hundred odd lesser dialects; and outside Russia, Russian is scarecely spoken at all, for the colonies of the U.S.S.R. lie without exception within its territorial bounds. German follows. It is spoken by 65,000,000 Germans in the Reich, by perhaps 7,000,000 in Austria, by a scant 3,000,000 in German Switzerland, by perhaps 5,000,000 in the lost German and Austrian territories, and by another 5,000,000 in the German-speaking colonies in Russia, the Balkan and Baltic states, and South America.

This makes 85,000,000 altogether. Whether French or Spanish comes next is in doubt, but neither can show more than 55,000,000. Italian is the runner-up, and the rest of the European languages are nowhere. Nor is there any rival to English in Asia; for though Chinese is ostensibly the native tongue of more than 300,000,000 people, it is split into so many mutually unintelligible dialects that it must be thought of less as a language than as a group of languages.

Soviet Dictator Stalin and Kalinin in friendly conversation.

SECOND LANGUAGE

Thus English is far ahead of any competitor. Moreover, it promises to increase its lead hereafter, for no other language is spreading so fast or into such remote areas. There was a time when French was the acknowledged second language of all Christendom, as Latin had been before it, and even to this day the number of persons who have acquired it is larger than the number of those who have it by birth. But the Bolshevik, who are realists, are now substituting English and German. In the schools of Germany, Scandinavia, and Japan English is taught with relentless earnestness, and a great deal of it sticks. Indeed, even the French begin to learn it.

How far it has thus gone as a

(Continued On Page 55)

World Union Of Free Thinkers Congress

Session In London

(By Dr. C. L. D'Avoine)

The World Union of Free-thinkers Congress, which was held in London last month, passed off very peacefully and was a complete success, despite the agitation of certain religious bodies which strained every nerve to prevent the holding of the Congress in London. The World Union of Free-thinkers, which has been in existence for over 50 years, holds its sessions every two years in different cities of Europe and it has always met with great success particularly in Paris, Prague and Rome. This year the venue was London; the gracious invitation of the Rationalist Press Association of London, the Free-thinker, and the Ethical and Moral League and the National Secular Society of England having been accepted.

Futile Opposition

As soon as it became known that the Congress was holding its sessions in England, a violent religious opposition was raised against it which throws a lurid and ugly light on the methods and intolerance of certain religious bodies in England. This futile opposition reminds one that Christianity cannot and will never change its intolerant attitude and disposition towards anything with which it is in profound disagreement. The first to raise a hue and cry against the holding of the Congress in England was the Catholic paper "Universe" which knowingly indulged in a misrepresentation by pretending that the Congress hailed from Moscow and was the work of the "Godless" propagandists who aimed at spreading their doctrines in "Christian" England. This was a mean allegation.

This outcry was soon followed by the "Catholic Herald" and other Catholic papers and organizations, under the leadership of Cardinal Hinsley, which urged the authorities to ban the Congress and invited other religious bodies to join them in opposing the Congress. Their efforts were, to some extent, seconded by some Protestants who urged Sir Samuel Hoare to ban the Congress, alleging that it was a Bolshevic plot to spread atheistic and communistic doctrines in England. It must be said to the honour of the Archbishop of Canterbury that he absolutely refused to associate himself with such a movement as it was contrary, he said, to the traditions of England to prevent the free expression of views. A Captain Ramsay, member of Parliament, and seventy other members of Parliament, who would not appear to know the elementary laws of their country did join the Catholics, and Ramsay, personally, wrote to Sir Samuel Hoare to prevent the meeting of the Congress! These people did not appear to know that the authorities have no power to prevent British people from holding a Congress of that nature in England, though they could, if they liked, prevent aliens from coming to England to take part in it. The authorities, of course, did nothing of the kind, though they were solemnly informed by the opponents that a serious breach of the peace was anticipated on the opening day of the Congress Sessions!

A Dastardly Outrage

Baffled in their outrageous attempt to prevent the Congress meeting in London, some of these Catholics, encouraged by Cardinal Hinsley, made some demonstration in front of the Conway Hall where the meeting was held. They also announced that they would meet in prayer in reparation to God for the outrage done to the country by the presence of a "godless" Congress in the heart of the Metropolis. No Free thinker would have bothered about the antics of these people and what other ridiculous things they did, if their frustrated attempt to ban the Congress was not followed by a shameful and dastardly outrage of which only religious bigots and fanatics are capable, though they are now trying to make some Fascists responsible for this.

It was announced that on the last day of the Congress Sessions, the delegates would go to Brookwood Cemetery to pay a visit to the tomb of Charles Bradlaugh who did so much for Free-thought in England and there to pay a

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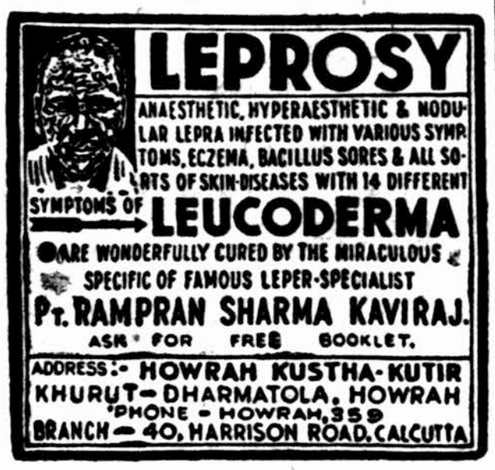
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Now that the question of the rapid industrialisation of India has been taken up in right earnest by the National Congress, a knowledge of the prevailing system of industrial enterprise and the normal methods of financing it, has become specially necessary. Dr. Das made a useful contribution to the understanding of the problem by means of his earlier work. "Banking and Industrial Finance in India" and the book under review is a sequel it. The present methods of providing current and long-term finance to industries are described and compared with those practised in the United Kingdom and in Germany. The strong and the weak points of the Indian system are discussed from the economic standpoint with a view to suggest adjustments to the requirements of the industrial progress of the country. The consideration of the managing agency system in rotation to industrial finance was inevitable in the book and the author's remarks on the management of Indian industries will be found to be interesting. He has attempted to bring out the economic significance of the new Indian Companies' Act in relation to industrial management and his observations on the problem of mushroom and fraudulent companies are instructive. Dr. Das very properly stresses the importance of enterprising, experienced and honest industrial leaders in India but appears, probably unconsciously, to minimise, if not to belittle the necessity of State encouragement as a condition of rapid industrial development.

V. G. K.

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THE MESSAGE OF THE GITA, As Interpreted by Sri Aurobindo Edited by Anilbaran Roy. Published by George Allan and Unwin Ltd. London. 7s. 6d. net. Rs. 5 net.

THE YOGA OF THE BHAGVAT GITA. By Sri Krishna Prem. Published by John M. Watkins. London. 8s. 6d.

THE GEETA: As a Chaitanyite reads it. By Tridandi Swami B. H. Bon. Published by Popular Book Depot, Bombay 7. Rs. 5.

SHRI BHAGAVAD GITA. Revised in the light of a rare and ancient manuscript with various readings incorporated herein and edited with its gloss "Siddhi Datri" by Rajvaidya Jivaram Kalidas Shastri. Published by D. B. Taraporevala Sons & Co., Bombay. Rs. 10.

GEETA-KA VYAVAHARA-DARSHAN (Hindi). By Syt. Ramgopalji Mohtta. With a Foreword (in English) by Loknayak M. S. Aney, M.L.A. Published by Shri Satyanarayan Printing Press, Frere Road, Karachi. Price not stated.

THE HEART-DOCTRINE OF SRI BHAGAVAD GITA AND ITS MESSAGE (In Terms of Adhividya). By R. Vasudeva Row and T. M. Janardanam. Published for Suddha Dharma Mandalam Association, Mylapore, Madras. Free within India on application with four annas stamps.

Perhaps, no other Hindu scriptural work, ancient or modern, has had as many translations made of it in the current languages of the world, including those of India, and commentories and glosses written on it, as the Bhagavad Gita, the "Song Celestial" of some 700 stanzas which occurs in one of the chapters of the great Epic, the "Mahabharat." Ever since the first Shankaracharya, the illustrious Malabar philosopher-saint, wrote his commentary on it, commentary upon commentary and translation upon translation have followed in an unending flow, which has not still come to a stop—as can be seen from the list of works given above, published in India alone during the past one year. There must have been many times this number which saw the light of day during the year in this country, to say nothing of the works relating to it published in other parts of the world. What is the secret of the fascination of this comparatively small work of 700 stanzas, which has exercised the brains of all the great thinkers and religious reformers of India for fifteen hundred years and more and which is held in the highest esteem by every caste and sect of Hindus, though controversies, often fierce and recriminatory, have waged over its exact "message", since the days of Shankaracharya? Even to-day, among the orthodox Hindus at any rate, unanimity is still lacking over the import of the cardinal teachings of the Gita. Each school of thought has sought to read its own teachings in the alleged utterances of Shri Krishna on the field of battle millenniums ago. Most commentators, while not doubting the historicity of the incident, have taken the view that the message of the Gita was intended not merely for Arjuna, the warrior who being temporarily overcome by sentimental doubts and unmanliness, was unwilling to face the foe, but for all humanity in similar dilemma of a spiritual nature. Almost all the commentators, therefore, are agreed that the Gita has also allegorical significance and that the "conflict" visualised in it must be taken to refer to the conflict between the higher and lower natures of man. The overcoming of the lower nature and attainment by man of his true Self—which one school understands to be eternally one with the Universal Self or God, and the other, eternally separate from that Universal Self—is accepted by all of them to be the goal of man indicated in the Gita But, as almost always, though there is little controversy about the goal itself, the methods of attaining it are viewed differently by different schools and hence the unending commentaries and glosses that have been written on the work.

Sri Aurobindo, whom Romain Rolland has aptly described as "the last of the great Rishis," has sought to interpret the message of the Gita in a series of Essays, the gist of which is given in Sri Aurobindo's own words, in a volume of nearly 300 pages, by Syt. Anil Baran Roy. In the opinion of Sri Aurobindo, the aim of the Gita is to establish the harmony of the three great means and powers of attaining the "summum bonum" of man's existence, namely Love, Knowledge and Works, through which the soul of man can directly approach and cast itself into the Eternal. The Gita, according to him teaches that "The secret of action is one with the secret of all life and existence. Existence is not merely a machinery of Nature, a wheel of law in which the soul is entrangled for a moment or for ages; it is a constant manifestation of the Spirit." In another place he has observed, restating the old Vedantic doctrine, "All existence is a manifestation of the divine existence and that which is within us is a spirit of the eternal spirit." Students of the Gita will highly prize this epitome of Shri Aurobindo's luminous exposition of the central teachings of the great scripture.

"Sri Krishna Prem" is the nom-de-plume of an earnest European

(Continued On Page 44)

"SHARDA"

Entering the second year its career, "Sharda", the quarterly magazine published by the North Kanara Gaud Saraswat Brahman Sangh of Bombay would appear to have achieved considerable improvement in its journalistic features. This improvement is accompanied by all-round progress in the various activities launched by the Sangh on the principle of co-operative service of a socio-cultural character although, for obvious reasons, it is difficult to record adequately the exact degree of benefit derived from these activities by the mass of membership of his organization. The work done so far is of the greatest value and utility and one is encouraged in expressing the hope that it would continue to be carried on with greater enthusiasm, vigour and devotion.

One wishes the conductors of this periodical published exclusively writing contributed by the members of the Sangh and eliminated the features that have no direct connexion with the cultural interests of the North Kanara Saraswats. The 'Concani' side ought to be strengthened and its possibilities fully explored.

It is necessary also to exercise greater control over the writing passed for publication. For instance, a reference is made in this number to "Rama Gokhale" and other Goan students which is misleading and unfair to a group of Indian students who have been engaged in valuable nationalist propaganda in the continental countries. 'Rama Gokhale' never recanted his ardent nationalism and continued to carry on his activities even in Goa till he was deported a few years ago to Africa after a trial for murder.

I have seen his articles published in the Portuguese paper in Africa wnere he has been serving his sentence. Another fellow student of his had had the distinction of publishing the news of the Jalianwalla massacre in 'L'Humanite' of Paris and he was actually in charge of the Goa branch of the Indian National Congress. These young men were the only pioneers of nationalist consciousness whether they lived and worked in Goa or in foreign countries. Some of them possess a distinguished record of service in the country of unique courage and self-sacrifice and I have no doubt the publishers of 'Sharda' will correct the impression conveyed by the statement to which I am calling attention here.

"OBSERVATEUR."

MIYAN MEHR BAKHSH

An Appreciation

BY Z. A. B.

The late Miyan Mehr Baksh whose sad death took place on Tuesday last, hailed from Chinyot in the Punjab. Like his father, the late Miyan Kadir Bakhsh, he followed the independent business line. He arrived in Bombay in the year 1900 when he was only fourteen years of age. After receiving a little training in the hide and skin trade he became a full-fledged hide and skin merchant. He was essentially a self-made man and it was through his sheer industry and earnestness of purpose that in course of time he became a big landlord of Bombay. His property which is distributed all over Bombay, had been turned by him into a trust, waqf alal-aulad, long before his demise, and his two brothers, Miyan Abdur Rahim and Miyan Muhammad Din—and his three sons, Muhammad Abu Bakr, Muhammad Usman and Muhammad Faruq were appointed as trustees.

Miyan Mehr Baksh was a generous and philanthropic man in the true sense of the term. He was simple in habits and was accessible to all. Most of his charities are still unknown even to his brothers, for his habit was that his left hand never knew what his right hand gave. But this much is certain that he used to help many institutions, both religious and secular. There was a time when he used to set apart every year half of the profits made during the War for charitable purposes He helped, for instance, the Madresa conducted by the late Maulana Ainul Quzat of Lucknow to the extent of thousands of rupees per annum. He also donated thousands of rupees to the Muslim University. I was present when he volunteered to repair the entire building of the Bawla Orphanage and also to build several new shops so that the institution might have a permanent income therefrom. Similarly he used to help students and widows in every possible way.

He was a truly religious man in the sense that he used to carry out regularly the injunctions of Islam relating to prayers, fasting and zakat (alms).

It is to be trusted that his nine sons would follow in the footsteps of his father and would continue to foster after him, the cause of education which was so dear to him throughout his life. The authorities of the newly started Ajmal Zibbiya College were thinking of approaching the late Miyan Sahib for monetary help but were prevented from doing so owing to his ill-health. It is to be hoped that not only this College but the poor students of the Ismail College as well would be the recipient of the same generous treatment at the hands of the sons of the late Miyan Mehr Baksh as the latter would have accorded had he been spared by the angel of death.

The Muslim community of this city of Bombay has no doubt become poorer by the sad demise, at the age of 52, of Miyan Sahib and I do not exaggerate when I say that hundreds of students and widows, and scores of institutions would be mourning his death to-day, in addition to his own children, brothers, near relatives and personal friends.

May his soul rest in ever abiding peace!

Pleasant Homes

AIDS FOR KEEPING COOL

The Porch Problem

You may not have an old apple tree to shade your domain but there doesn't seem to be any reason why you can't achieve deep shade in all forms of sunny living. Whether it's a sunny living room, a side porch or a bit of lawn. you can practically have your shade made to order and with attractive decorative results too.

Take for example, porch awnings. Once these were fairly standard and your only decision was whether you'd have red and green stripes (narrow) or orange and green stripes (wide). Those days are gone forever. You can have wide flat awnings with the stripes in a herring-bone pattern —particularly nice on a white clap-board house if you choose blue and white striped canvas. a long low house try awnings with stripes running vertically to accentuate the long lines of the house. Plain coloured awnings in yellow. rust green or blue are pets of ours too.

If you desire cave-like cool- there is nothing quite like porch shades to achieve the effect. If privacy is your dish, you can have the entire porch hung with these slat-type shades—which come in several colour combinations (natural, brown or green) you can cut out the rather unprepossessing view of teh driveway and garage with one screen only allowing a view of the garden to greet you and your visitors. For a large porch it's quite possible to divide the space into "rooms" with these screens. with perhaps a dining space at one end—or even a sleeping porch for the more rugged members of the family.

And then, of course, there are plenty of summer blinds for the windows as well as the porches. Since we do not all have air-conditioning (yet) .many homemakers must guard their homes against excessive heat by dimming the interiors and lacking in coolness. Slat-type blinds, which now may be finished in intriguing decorator's colours, are fine ways to

Awnings for a gay cool.

achieve that cool summary effect. For outside blinds there are those new metal shutter types that are scientifically designed to deflect the sun's rays and keep the cool air circulating

Normally, no lady likes to be put into the shade. Summer heat is one circumstance that makes that dubious situation a downright pleasure

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Are You Conscious Of Your Telephone Manners?

The other day a very dear friend suggested I get a new secretary. I was surprised, as my secretary is most efficient and I am very satisfied with her. "Just why?" I asked him.

"She is definitely obnoxious over the telephone. I always hesitate calling you because her manner is so surely. One would think I was a book salesman instead of your friend!"

So I made other inquiries. Asked other friends how they liked my secretary. To my surprise most of them said she might be efficient but she had the worst telephone manners in the world.

A Grave Problem

Now, a secretary represents the person for whom she is working. It is for his welfare that she is paid a salary. If he, like I, depends upon the goodwill of many people for success in a career, it is his desire that the girl answering his 'phone be courteous, patient, and helpful.

When you speak over the telephone you should always realize you are invisible. The person talking with you judges you only by your voice, how you speak and what you say.

Asking Favours

Constantly we use the telephone to ask favours of persons whom we probably have never met and are not likely to meet. Every business or profession finds it necessary to use the 'phone for this purpose. At such times be your most gracious, appreciative

The man of our family takes furniture moving pretty hard.

self. Get over to the other voice that you are very grateful—just as if he had delivered in person that for which you asked.

I think every telephone operator, secretary, business woman and active society woman should learn how to create an impression over the telephone which would make all persons who speak with her anxious to meet her. "Miss So-and-so must be a lovely girl. She is so pleasant over the telephone!" Is that the impression you make?

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A SYSTEMATIC HOUSEKEEPER

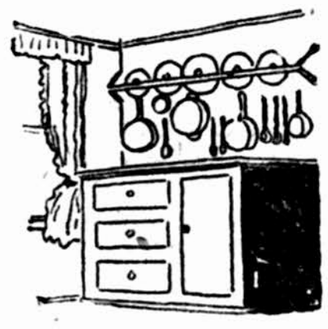
Secretariat Experience

Shireen is one of those women who does everything off her shoulder and manages to keep as fresh as a daisy at the same time. She has four children, is president of a woman's society keeps up her piano practice and makes a good many of her own clothes. And her house always shines—as is often the case with the busiest of women.

"But I'm no plaster saint," insisted Shireen when we asked her for formula. "I just organize things—I get that from secretarial experience before I married. I'm firm about having the children help for their sakes as well as mine. And I have blackboard in the back hall where I leave assignments and directions and where they keep a programme of their day's activities—with four, it would be job to keep track otherwise. But I don't ask anything of my husband around the house —all his tinkering are his own hobbies. I like him to feel that home is more like a holiday—not a place where things to do are always stalking him. He gets enough of that at the office. It's different with the children. for I think it's my job to train them to be responsible and orderly. And they don't seem to mind particularly—as it's all a part of their habitual routine.

"As for the kitchen I have that down to a grand system with a pencil and paper as my maid-chef-butler. I mean I write everything down as I think of it and make my plans in writing Then I am not always forgetting things.

"I'm a stickler for marketing just once a week for staples, and I keep lots of dried and canned goods on hand—with midweek shopping for fresh things only.



Shireen's a crank about having everything in reach.

"And I'm a crank about the arrangement of the kitchen. I've worked things out so that I have everything in reach of the place, I'll use it.

"There, now you see I'm not so smart. I just like to do certain things I couldn't do if I didn't get the basic jobs done efficiently. Because I think a woman's first duty is her home and family, and I don't feel free to assume outside responsibility until I've seen to it that the house and the children are started merrily on their day. When I can do that first, I think I'm worth more to them for keeping active in other fields too."

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"THE YOUNG LADY'S TOILET REQUISITES"

(GLEANINGS BY JEHANGIR RUTTONJI SCREWVALLA).

The name of the author of the following queer lines is unknown:—

The Enchanted Mirror—SELF-KNOWLEDGE

This curious glass will bring your faults to light,
And make your virtues shine both strong and bright.

Wash to Smooth Wrinkles—CONTENTMENT

A daily portion of this essence use,
'T will smooth the brow, and tranquillity infuse.

Fine Lip-Salve—TRUTH.

Use daily for your lips this precious dye,
They'll redden, and breathe sweet melody.

Mixture For the Voice—PRAYER.

At morning, noon, and night this mixture take,
Your tones, improved. will richer music make

Best Eye-Water—COMPASSION

These drops will add great lustre to the eye;
When more you need, the poor will you supply.

Solution to Prevent Eruptions—WISDOM.

It calms the temper, beautifies the face,
And gives to woman dignity and grace.

Matchless Pair of Ear-Rings—ATTENTION AND OBEDIENCE.

With these clear drops appended to the ear,
Attentive lessons you will gladly hear.

Indispensible Pair of Bracelets —NEATNESS AND INDUSTRY.

Clasp them on carefully each day you live,
To good designs they efficacy give.

An Elastic Girdle—PATIENCE.

The more you use the brighter it will grow,
Though its least merit is external show.

Ring of Tried Gold—PRINCIPLE.

Yield not this golden bracelet while you live,
'T will sin restrain, and peace of conscience give.

Necklace of Purest Pearl—RESIGNATION.

This ornament embellishes the fair,
And teaches all the ills of life to bear.

Diamond Breast-Pin—LOVE

Adorn your bosom with this precious pin,
It shines without, and warms the heart within.

A Graceful Bandeau—POLITENESS.

The forehead neatly circled with this band,
Will admiration and respect command.

A Precious Diadem—PIETY.

Whoe'er this precious diadem shall own,
Secures herself an everlasting Crown.

Universal Beautifier — GOOD TEMPER.

With this choice liquid gently touch the mouth,
It spreads o'er all the face the charms of youth.

Where There Is No Hindu-Muslim Strife

By 'MANTRESWAR'

That the Hindu-Muslim strife is more political than religious is self-evident. Communalist politicians fan the religious flame in order to gain their own ends.

More cows have been slaughtered in India after the Hindu Mahasabha's propaganda than ever before. Lesser number of cows have been slaughtered in the North-Western Frontier where the Sabha has had little chance.

The best protection for the cow is Mahatma Gandhi's advice. Gandhiji says that Hindus must withdraw their objection to cow-killing. He foresees that the Muslims would give up cow-killing of their own accord.

For this, Gandhiji has been the target of the vilest attacks. And yet, non-political Hindus have now come to see eye to eye with the great Congress leader.

This view is now shared by Rai Bahadur Brajnandan Singh, Retired Excise Commissioner to the Government of Bihar, who says in the course of an article to "The Searchlight":

"What the Hindus want is surely the protection of the cow and not the exhibition of their sentiments, based on deep-rooted religious feelings though the same may be. In that view of the matter does it serve any useful purpose to indulge in mere sentimentality when all that results from it is the slaughter of cows in increasing numbers?"

"At no time were less cows sacrificed than in 1921," proceeds the paper, "and every year that has passed since then has witnessed an evergrowing increase in the number of cow-sacrifices. And this when the Hindu Sabha had been hard at work carrying its message and its ideals into the remotest corners of the province and the country. Our point is that the Hindus have not brought about an improvement in the matter of cow-sacrifice by objecting to cow-sacrifice even where such sacrifice were to be done away from their eyes and in screened places.

NOT THE WAY.

"Of course, sacrifices cannot be allowed in open places. They must be regulated according to the requirements of public policy. It is for the State to frame regulations for guidance so that public sentiment is not in any way offended. Such regulations exist for the sacrifice of other animals also.

"But it must be realised that going about searching where a cow is being or is likely to be sacrificed is not the way to stop such sacrifice. It is the way to increase its number. If the Hindus are true worshippers of the cow, they would adopt the way which would involve the mother they worship in less risk."

Tirupparankundram

Now, there are two places in Southern India where there is no cow sacrifice at all, although no propaganda for cow protection has been carried on there. They are Tirupparankundram and Negapatam. Tirupparankundram is a village four miles south of Madura and is a stronghold of Hindus. It is a place of pilgrimage, the wedding of the War God with the daughter of the King of the celestials having been performed there. Although it is a very orthodox centre for the Hindu pilgrims of all denominations, Tirupparankundram is also a place of pilgrimage to the Mussalman. The Hindu temple is situated at the foot of a hill. The Muslim mosque is located at the top. There is absolutely no clash, no quarrel, no misunderstanding. Hindu music is not prohibited, but on that account the Hindu does not necessarily make a show of his music. There is no law against cow-killing but no Muslim would think of offending Hindu feelings. During the Hindu festivals, such as the one described by me last week, the Muslims finish their prayers early so as to leave a free field for their Hindu brethren. Similarly, during Mahomedan festivals such as Moharrum, the Hindu temple worship is concluded as early as 8 p.m. in order the give a free field to Mussalmans.

Now, this state of things is not the result of a magisterial order or executive interference. It has always been there for centuries. Mutual understanding is the only law that governs this state of things at Tirupprankundram.

Nor is this all. Right at the top, almost adjacent to the Mosque is a small spring from which sweet waters gush out. It is known as the local Ganges. The image of Visvanath is installed there and a Hindu monk officiates as priest. Practically, the whole day, the place attracts hundreds of pilgrims who shout the holy name of 'Visveswara' dozens of times each and ring the bell. Because there is no intention to wound Muslim feelings, even communalist Mussalmans are not offended by this disturbance. They quietly ignore it because the noise comes out of religious fervour.

How long this state of amity has existed is difficult to tell. We can trace it back to the days of the Vijaynagar Rule. The Vizier of Vijaiyanagar, the great Tirumal Naik, himself a devotee of the fish-eyed Goddess of Madura, was the most tolerant of rulers. He gave grants to the Christian "padres" to build a magnificent Church right in front of his Palace. Both these buildings are there even to-day for the benefit of those who would learn a lesson in toleration. The same Tirumal Naik was responsible for a number of mosques in the City and roundabout.

Negapatam

Now, come to Negaptam. It is a big coastal town on the shores of the Bay of Bengal in the Tanjore District in the Madras Presidency. A suburb of Negapatam is known as Nagore and is the seat of pilgrimage for Hindus and Muslims alike. It is a strange and incredible story but both Mr. Jinnah and Dr. Moonje ought to pay a visit to this place. Both of them might try to bring about a misunderstanding but Negapatam would prove to be the death-knell of their respective communalism. The place of pilgrimage is a Muslim tomb dedicated to a great Mussalman saint who is said to be resting beneath the tomb. Now, this saint, it is said, grants boons to all honest folks. Hindus and Muslims flock together to that tomb on Thursday nights and worship the saint with flowers and fruits. It is said that all sincere devotees have their wishes granted.

The City of Madras boasts of a similar story. Years ago lived a saint known as Pakkiri meaning of course "Faquir". He was a great saint. His tomb opposite the Wellington Cinema on Mount Road attracts large crowds of pilgrims, Hindus and Mahomedans, every Thursday night. The tolerant Hindu says that the Muslim saint is the incarnation of the Hindu saint Tayumanavar. The Muslim is not offended on that account.

There is absolutely no politics in any of these. The result is that there is no communal clash.

The South Indian Hindu is not less of a Hindu for his tolerance. On the other hand, he retains and clings most tenaciously to some of the ancient Hindu doctrines and practices. Nor is the Muslim of South India any the less orthodox because he makes an effort to see unity in diversity.

How one wishes for more Tirupparankundrams and Negapatams! A deputation of the Hindu Mahasabha and the All-India Muslim League should visit these two centres of pilgrimage.

The mentally sketchy girl-friend thinks she's had a most successful day when she can announce that someone has done all her thinking for her.

OLD OPERA REVIVED IN MOSCOW

Now "Safe" For Soviet Audiences

The national patriotic opera of Imperial Russia is to be restored to the stage of the Bolshi Theatre, in the Soviet Capital, according to an announcement of the plans for the grand opera and ballet season of 1938-9.

For the first time since the Revolution anathematised in Russia nationalistic patriotism and Chauvinism and sought to instil internationalism and loyalty to the world proletariat in its place the Moscow public will witness the scenes and hear the music which stirred in pre-war audiences sentiments of fidelity to the Romanoff dynasty.

Nothing could be more indicative of how dead and forgotten is the Imperial era considered to be in Russia by its present rulers than their willingness to have Soviet audiences see the masterpiece of Glinka, "A Life for the Tsar." with only minor changes in the libretto. True the title is to be changed to "'Ivan Sussanin," after the principal character, but this identifies it to all pre-war Russians in the same way that "Shylock" would instantly recall "The Merchant of Venice" to English-speaking peoples.

"A Life for the Tsar" was always presented on the opening and closing nights of the opera season in petrograd and Moscow and generally on gala occasions, including national holidays. When the Imperial Theatres on tour in 1912-13 presented their repertories in London this opera had a prominent place in the list. The libretto is based on an historical legend of the war between the Russians and the Poles, being a tale of a Russian who seized by a party Polish soldiers and commanded to guide them to the place where the Tsar was. The Russian patriotically led them in the opposite direction, and when the Poles discovered the deception they slew him.

The opera is in the five acts, and the ballet, which is a feature, always brought to the stage the reigning ballerina of the day. Such prima danseuses as Geltzer, Karsavina and Kseshinskaya customarily appeared in the mazurka and while the ballerina for this role has not yet been announced it is believed in Moscow that Marina Semyonova, who was obliged to leave the ballet last spring when she splintered a leg-bone, will make the reappearance in this role. The role of Ivan Sussanian, in which Chaliapin made great triumphs, will be taken by Reizen and Pirogoff both popular bassos. The female lead will be sung by Barsova, a deputy to the Supreme Soviet.—"Manchester Guardian."

ODD SPOTS

AN UNWANTED STATUE

On Bedlow's Island, in New York Harbour, stands the greatest statue in the world—the Statue of Liberty. The base of this statue is 155 ft. high and to the top of torch is 151 ft.

Although this figure is world famous and is familiar probably to all nations through the medium of the cinema, it aroused very little enthusiasm amongst Americans when it first came into being. To-day Americans are exceedingly proud of it, and the statue brings tears to the eyes of homesick travellers returning to the U.S.A. But it took many years for Americans to consent to its erection.

Its erection was first suggested in 1865, but after it had been modelled in Paris by Bartholdi it

was delayed there by lack of funds. It did not reach New York till 1884, and it was unveiled two years later.

To-day about 100,000 people a year visit Bedlow's Island for the purpose of inspecting the statue at close quarters and climbing up its interior. The torch can hold a dozen people at once. Until 1937 Bedlow's Island was garrisoned by soldiers, 100 men being always quartered there as part of the defences of New York Harbour. These have been now been removed in order to give greater accommodation for visitors.

Those who have never seen the statue would find it difficult to guess its colour. Being made of copper it has turned a pale green.

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KESHUB CHUNDER SEN: A Centenary Tribute

By M. K. VENKATRAMAN

A hundred years have rolled by since Keshub Chunder Sen was born in Bengal, the province so fertile of geniuses, to light the torch of reform in Indian Society. His birth centenary is due to be celebrated this year in the autumn. Although he is now revered and remembered most by the Brahmo Samajists he belongs to the entire Indian community. In life he was principally concerned with religious reform. But no less important is his claim on our memory for his work in social reform and educational reform. The mantle of leadership in every one of these fields which descended on his shoulders after the days of Raja Ram Mohan Roy and Maharshi Debendranath Tagore was worthily borne by him and laid down with greater glory at the end of his 44 years of life.

EARLY LIFE

Keshub Chunder was born of the physician caste, the scion of an aristocratic family; he was early orphaned in life. His father Mr. Ram Kamel Sen was the Dewan of the Bank of Bengal and it was naturally to the service of this Bank that Keshub drifted on the completion of his education in the Hindu College, Calcutta. But his restless spirit and his discontent with the prevailing caste customs and idolatry born of his liberal English education and the imbibing of the liberal principles and philosophy through English education drove him to the Brahmo Samaj.

The Brahmo Samaj, which was then in its infancy, was a theistic revival movement in Hinduism, endeavouring to replace idol worship by the worship of one rational God. It provided him ample opportunities for reform of Hindu society. He applied his hand to social reform, abolition of injurious customs with religious sanction behind, to female education and last but not least to the prohibition of liquors from this land.

He made a trip to England in 1870 and was warmly welcomed there not only by leaders of thought in religion but also by many other prominent figures in the public life of England.

TWO CAUSES

He was a life-long crusader for two causes which are curiously enough the chosen causes of the leader of Hindu Social Reform at the present day, namely Mahatma Gandhi, and are still far from achievement. They were the emancipation of the untouchables from the thraldom of caste and the eradication of the drink evil. Like Gandhiji Keshub Chunder held the belief that intemperance in India has been encouraged by the Excise authorities whereby revenue could come to the coffers of the Government from the sale of liquors. Like Gandhiji again, but in a more emphatic manner for his age, Keshub also lent the full force of his eloquence and reforming zeal toward the emancipation of the "Untouchables." In pleading with the Government for the abolition of the drink evil and in condemning the practice of the Excise authorities he never minced words. But his transparent sincerity counter-balanced the harshness of his words.

CRUSADE AGAINST IDOLATRY

In religious reform Keshub Chunder, as well as many of his followers among the Hindu reformers, have struggled against the false belief that idolatry of the Hindus is something born of ignorance to be ruthlessly brought down and replaced by some ritual of the Western pattern. The idolatries elsewhere, were the palpable manifestation of ignorance. In India they were rather the product of a very ancient and complex civilisation. It was well-known to Indian scholars, that in the early period of their literature existed philosophers who constructed systems of the utmost possible refinement. The extreme subtlety with which they reduced theological truth to a species of impalpable essence, rendered a personifying reaction necessary to bring the religion within the grasp of popular apprehension. The rich imagination and the quick affections of the Indian race, unable to bear the cold solitude of the Infinite, let in the sunlight of fancy into this vast and impalpable abyss, dividing it with shadows and with colours till images shaped themselves, and personal semblances appeared in the immensity and the universe became populous with Gods. Thus was India the victim of spiritual things, of keen intellect and flexible imagination. Idolatry is a mere excuse and Keshub's crusade against it was like a crusade against a shadow.

EDUCATIONAL VIEWS

His views on Educational reform are still remarkable, even after three quarters of a century after they were propounded. He was a firm believer in the doctrine of the Infiltration theory held by the early English educationists which unfortunately has been proved false by the test of time.

In 1872 he addressed nine open letters on educational reform under the signature of "Indophilus" to Lord Northbrook, the then Viceroy. The wide field they cov-

(Continued On Page 52)

International Alliance Of Women

Call To The Thirteenth Congress At Copenhagen (July 8th To 13th, 1939)

Members and Friends of the Alliance

Women of all Nations,

We invite you to come to our Thirteenth Congress in Copenhagen, July 8—13, 1939.

Our Congress in Istanbul in 1935 demonstrated the solidarity of women of the East and of the West; this next Congress will be held in a country of the North where, under a democratic system, the equal co-operation of men and women has long been accepted and recognised as necessary for the public weal.

Come in your numbers to help us to achieve the aims of the Alliance: the defence of the rights of women and their training for their political and social mission. Join in our demand that women shall be free to contribute to the building of a new world in the full knowledge of their duty and their responsibility.

If women have not been able by the use of the vote to realise to the full our common ideal, let us remember that their power has been but recently attained, that it is still restricted, while their political education has been too long neglected.

Far from being discouraged, let us rouse ourselves to fresh efforts to strengthen our campaign for political, economic and social freedom. We should remember that it is in moments of crisis that women's help is often demanded and appreciated by the very people who have refused their demands for justice.

We cannot remain unmoved before the spectacle of human misery; cocial injustice everywhere: exploitation of the worker, especially of the woman; war, more than ever horrible in its destruction of the civil population and their homes; moral decadence and deterioration in international relations; persecution on grounds of race or political creed; suppression of liberty of conscience, of thought and of free self-expression; economic chaos entailing the destitution of millions while foodstuffs and goods are recklessly destroyed.

All men and women of good will must make common cause if our failing civilisation is to be saved from extinction. But women can anly exert their ful influence if they have complete and effective equality in every sphere.

Flock to our banner and breathe with us the life-giving atmosphere of solidarity pervading our Congress. Give us your active support and help us to find a real solution for pressing problems. Let us work together to abolish the prejudices which separate the sexes and to win a victory which will prove to be the triumph alike of women and of justice.

We believe that all of you, friends and colleagues, will leave Copenhagen with a clearer perception of immediate problems and a strengthened awareness of your power and your value to society which will give you fresh faith in the future.

Margery I. Corbett Ashby, President

Rosa Manus Germaine Malaterre-Sellier, Frantiska Plaminkova Hoda Charaoui, Vice-President.

E. H. Piepers, Treasurer.

Emilie Gourd. Corresponding Secretary.

Milena Atanatskovitch Alison Neilans Nina Spiller, Marie Ginsbery Dhanvanthi Rama Rau Anna Szelagowska, Ingeborg Hansen Marcelle Renson Anni Voipio, D. Ivanova Bessie Rischbieth Marie Wolfova, Bertha Lutz Josephine Schain, Members of the Board.

Carrie Chapman Catt. Hon. President.

Frances M. Sterling. Adela Schreiber. Hon. Vice-Presidents.

What You Will Find In Denmark

A warm Welcome! Wonderful arrangements for your comfort and facilities for seeing all you want to see."

A Woman's Movement which has made women 'count.' There are three women members of the Folkstinget, and five in the Landstinget—a proportion of 6 per cent. In the Copenhagen City Council there are 12 women members, a proportion of 222 per cent. Women have equal access to all Government Services—save only the Fighting Services—and to all professions, save only as ordained ministers in the Church

A free, happy and peaceful democracy, deep-rooted in the hearts of the people. They say: "If few people have too much, and none too little, we have prosperity for everybody."

A land of rose, of forests and historic castles. Elsinore, the renascence glories of Christian IV, the charm of Rococo Palaces. And then a contrast: the ultra modern and practical domestic architecture and the Gruntvigs Memorial Church.

Congress Information Delegates

Each affiliated National Association, or group of affiliated National Associations, has the right to be represented by 12 Delegates and 12 Alternates.

Delegates have the night to speak and vote. Alternate Delegates take the place of Delegates who are absent, and only when so acting have the right to speak and vote.

By Article XI in the constitution of the Alliance passed at Rome, the International Council of Women has the right to be represented by three official delegates, with the right to speak and vote.

Fraternal Delegates

Women's International Organisations and National Associations which support the object of the Alliance and the recommended by the National Affiliated Societies in their respective countries, have the right to send two fraternal delegates. The Executive Board has power to admit Societies not so recommended.

Associate Members And Visitors

Life members, Associate members and Visitors may attend the Congress.

Fees

All Delegates, Associate members and Visitors to the Congress, with the exception of Delegates appointed by Governments and Life Members, pay a fee, details of amount and method of payment being supplied later.

Credentials

Delegates representing Societies should bring the official card supplied by the President or Secretary of the Society authorising them so to act.

Correspondence

All correspondence should be sent to Headquarters, 12, Buckingham Palace Road, London, S. W. 1, until further notice.

FRETWORK

For Money at Leisure.

Make decorative and useful fretwork articles in your leisure! An out-fit is inexpensive—but it is a source of endless pleasure.....and considerable profit. For, well-made fretwork such as tables, brackets, frames, &c., sell readily.

Call or write for full particulars to-day.

DAWSON & CO.,

122C, Parsi Bazar Street, Fort, BOMBAY.

A Page For Women

Keep Your "Topknots" Tubbed And Scrubbed

That scrubbed, tubbed look is an enviable asset during the summer particularly, so strive for it, right to your very topknots. As a matter of fact, keep your hair scrupulously clean, sparkling and lovely. Then you won't have any quarrel with the hatless vogue which warm winds inspire.

Remember that the sun is pretty much of a paradox. On the one hand it reveals all the lovely highlights and all the brilliant colour of the hair. On the other, it shows up every flaw, every imperfection of colour and above all every grain of dust or dandruff.

Remember, too, that the scalp throws off sweat and oil secretions in greater abundance during the summer than at any other time. It is constantly shedding bits of flaky skin. Dust and soot become embedded in the scalp and hair. Regular brushing helps to remove surface particles, but shampooing is the only way to get rid of them entirely.

The Question Of "How Often"

The theory that frequent shampooing is bad for the hair is out of date; it has long since been exploded. And any woman who deliberately lets her hair grow lusterless and drab through lack of shampoos is needlessly sacrificing one of her greatest claims to charm. How often to shampoo? The question is best answered "as often as you need to; as often as the hair seems dirty." If you spend most of your time in the average home or office every week or ten days is usually about right. On the other hand, if you live in dustry surroundings, you may need at least two shampoos a week.

Simple Routine At Home

Even if you are in the habit of

(Continued On Page 43)

Primitive maidens twine fresh flowers in garlands to create fragrance aura.

INDIVIDUAL CHARM ENHANCED BY NOVEL USE OF FRAGRANCES

Charm is indefinable. Many have tried to say what constitutes feminine charm but all have failed miserably. It is because charm is individual. It varies with each personality. What is a charming characteristic in one person may not be considered charming in another. But it is safe to say that every woman has some charm—and that she should make the most of.

Perhaps the oldest method of enhancing one's individual charm is by appropriate selection of fragrances and the novel administrations of those fragrances. Flower scents have been used for countless centuries, in one form or another, to heighten feminine appeal. Long before the manufacture of perfumes, maidens in primitive tribes twined fresh flowers of penetrating perfumes into garlands to wear. Even today South Sea Island ladies wear the seductively scented hibiscus flower to attract!

But fresh flowers were not always available and as civilization grew more complex, women soon learned the trick of compounding flowers into liquid essences which were more subtle in their allure and in their blending with their own personalities.

New Methods Of Using Scents

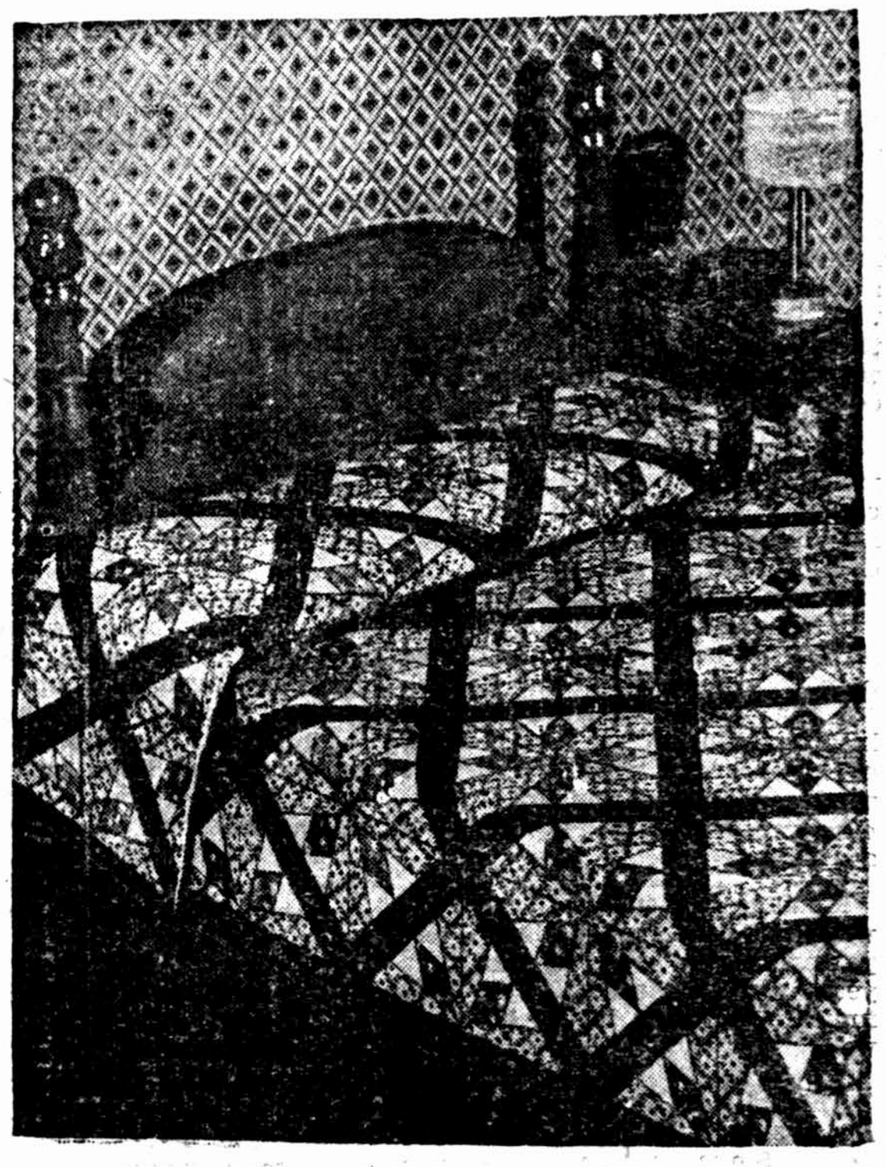
Although many women know the obvious uses of scent—a dab on the wrists, behind the ears, in the hair and on one's kerchief—only a few realize what an integral part of one's personality a fragrance may become. That is so, perhaps, because many women cannot afford to use perfumes as widely as they desire.

But the growing desire to use scents in more novel ways has made the lighter fragrances of colognes and toilet waters increasingly vogueish among chic Americans, because they are less expensive and may be used as effectively as perfumes.

More and more women select suitable fragrances in the lighter brews so they may use them more lavishly. Poured into the bath, for body rubdowns after a shower or tub, for a facial pick-me-up, sprayed on the finished coiffure, around their boudoir, in their underthings and linens, in gloves and as a general perfumed skin lotion. Thus they achieve a fascinating, delicate appeal which becomes a part of their personality and charm!

(COPYRIGHT.)

ATTRACTIVE PATCH QUILT



WITH a few different colours of plain or printed material, you can have a hand-made patch-work quilt. If it's simplicity you want, you will find this pattern simple to make, yet attractive in design. If you have never made your own quilt, do so now and you will discover that they are most durable.

(Copyright).

HOUSE HOLD HINTS

Never allow potatoes to stand in water in which they are cooked. They absorb the water and become soggy.

* * *

To remove wrinkles from a transparent velvet gown, hang it in the bathroom after filling the tub with hot water. The steam from the water will remove all wrinkles.

* * * *

When you use molasses in a cake it should always be baked in a moderate oven, never a very hot one.

* * * *

Hot-water bottles should always be light in weight. Don't make the common mistake of filling them to bursting point thinking they will keep hot longer. A bottle should be filled to about one-quarter its capacity.

* * * *

When a vase or bud-vase becomes discolored, it is very difficult to get a brush in far enough to remove the dark spots. Fill the vase with strong lemon juice and let stand for an hour or so. This removes the spots very nicely.

* * * *

Sprinkle grated cheese over the top of an apple pie after it is two-thirds done. Finish baking the pie and the cheese will melt and give a good flavour.

The improvement in my complexion was remarkable

...after I began using these* DAGGETT & RAMSDELL *creams

Once you have seen the wonderful improvement Daggett & Ramsdell's creams will make in your complexion you will never again be satisfied with any other face creams. Daggett & Ramsdell's Perfect Cold Cream penetrates deeper, cleanses more thoroughly, softens and nourishes your skin as no other cream you have ever used. Daggett & Ramsdell's Perfect Vanishing Cream protects the most delicate skin from the ravages of sun, wind, rain and dust and imparts a smooth finish to your powder and make-up. Start looking your loveliest through the daily use of Daggett & Ramdell's creams.

Look your best with DAGGETT & RAMSDELL

EFFICIENCY RECORDS OF EMINENT MEN

By M. S. M. SHARMA

Recently it was reported that Dr. Paul Schmidt of Berlin was an example of unrivalled memory and could faithfully report a speech or an interview "verbatim" hours after the incident. This was naturally held as a great efficiency test.

Efficiency, they say, is the hall mark of success, ability and leadership. We have examples 'galore' of many Indians having passed this efficiency test creditably and well.

The late Sir Phiroze C. Sethna had justly a great reputation for memory. He would just dictate a speech he was due to deliver, and then repeat it word for word at the public meeting hours afterwards. sometimes many days later on.

Sir Surendra Nath Bannerjea's memory power was almost uncanny. It is said of him that his Ahmednagar Congress Presidential Address was prepared by him two months ahead and despatched to the Reception Committee for being printed. It was only with the rest of the delegates that Surendra Nath received his copy. But to the amazement of his hearers, he delivered the whole speech 'ex tempore' without even changing a period or a comma!

Moulana Mahomed Ali could always not only repeat lines and passages from books he had read years ago but he could correctly indicate the page in the book as well:

This gift of Moulana Mahomed Ali is shared by Mr. Sachchidananda Sinha whose well-maintained library is only a physical expression of his vastly stored brain.

Gokhale's Memory

The late Gopala Krishna Gokhale, I have heard it said, had a passion for figures. Once he studied the details, nothing escaped him and afterwards he invariably repeated all the figures without the aid of his carefully prepared notes which used to lie in his pocket for emergency. Lord Meston himself has testified to the fact that never once was Gokhale misled by his memory although officials with book loads and files were ever ready to pounce upon him.

For descriptive details, Dr. Bidhan Chandra Roy's memory is almost without a second. He can describe the details of an incident which took place years ago, with unerring precision. He can tell you, for instance, which way the wind was blowing on the occasion, what your profile was, how a little paper which was blown out by the wind tried your otherwise unruffled temper. So on and so forth 'ad infinitum.' Desabandhu C. R. Das had not a little respect for Dr. Roy's memory power. The doctor is one of the few medical men who recall, without the aid of their diary, all the details of a case handled by them years ago with a precision as uncanny as it is precise.

Sir Mirza Muhammad Ismail, Dewan of Mysore, has a 'flair' for remembering details. Once he disposes off files of departments, with whose technical details he is not in touch, somehow he is able to master the details and employ them to advantage when he visits the department on inspection.

I know a newspaper man who did not know shorthand, but was able always to report precisely word for word every speech of the late Mrs. Annie Besant. Strangely enough, this gift of rendering a speech 'verbatim' without notes would not help him the case of other speakers:

Gandhiji As A Model Of Efficiency

Memory, however, is not the only test of efficiency. The world has known Mahatma Gandhi only as a saint and a politician. How many do know that he is a model of efficiency? Some of his powers are marvellous. With the solitary exception of the late Mrs. Besant, Gandhiji is about the only person who can write on a moving railway train.

Gandhiji can do something more which few are able to. Sitting in a moving train, the Mahatma can shave with his left hand, write with his right for his newspaper, crack jokes with a companion, think of some problem awaiting solution within the next few hours, give the waiting newspaper reporter an interview and go on talking in between with a political colleague. All these he does to perfection and none of the parties can have any dissatisfaction;

Sir C. P. Ramaswamy Aiyar's record in efficiency is without precedent. He takes to horse riding in the mornings as a hobby and exercise. While enjoying his riding, he disposes of many books and newspapers within an hour or two: Neither his riding nor his reading suffers on that account.

Efficiency In Salesmanship

Salesmanship is a field in which it is pretty difficult to create record in efficiency. And, one has to do it without necessarily offending the moral laws. As a seller of newspaper space, Phiroze Lally has few equals in this country. B. P. Wadia, as Manager of a book-shop, would make you take, and pay for, more books than you knew what to do with.

But the following story said of the late Lord Northcliffe is without a parallel in the field of salesmanship. A cheap publication on "The German Peril" was put into the market by one of his concerns. The most efficient salesmen could not succeed in making the people buy this little book. At last Harmsworth (he was not yet Lord Northcliffe) took the matter into his own hands. Sending for his Secretary, he dictated the following article for one of his newspapers. Under the caption: THE BOOK THAT WILL NOT SELL, WHY?, the article read:

"Here is a book, judged a sure winner by a firm that prides itself on knowing what the public wants,—an excellent book, the masterpieces of a distinguished writer who has made its subject a life study,—vivacious in style, engrossing in matter. Yet it will not sell. Subject of great practical interest to every Briton and to every Briton's wife and little ones, being nothing less than whether his country is to go, within a year or two, the way of Carthage and Rome,—yet it will not sell. As a matter of strictly human interest as fascinating as any novel,—yet it will not sell. Everybody that is anybody is reading and talking about it, from Miss Marie Corelli to the Prime Minister,—yet the general public will have none of it. Why? Again why? ——perhaps somebody will offer a suggestion in a matter that baffles experts. A hundred pounds for the best explanation—enclosing coupon —editor's decision to be final—reaching this office by 1-30 on Monday next."

Long before the "Monday next", every book had been sold.

-NEITHER WILL YOU!

Once you have enjoyed the fine full flavour of BEEHIVE BRANDY, you'll never forget to ask for it by name every time.

It's smooth, its mellow, the ideal drink for all occasions.

Try it once and you'll drink it always.

"THE SPIRIT OF GOOD FELLOWSHIP."

BEEHIVE BRANDY

Agents:—Herbertsons, Ltd., Bombay.

Do Hitlers Make Good Husbands?

(BY CLARE SHERIDAN IN "SUNDAY REFEREE".

What do women think about Hitler? That is a question I am often asked.

We know what women have thought about Napoleon. He made little appeal. Much as women love men in power, hardly any woman loved Napoleon.

Josephine treated him with contempt; he was not a good husband.

To care about women and have no success with them does more harm to a man's prestige than to be indifferent and have no sentimental life whatever.

It is quite impossible to imagine Hitler as a married man. Allowing that he was human. I mean a normal human being capable of loving and cherishing a woman, what sort of a husband would he make?

We have heard that Wagner music can move him to tears; he is therefore emotional.

Of course, he is emotional. Does he not hear voices? Why does he, or rather "how" does he, hear voices?

DISCONCERTING

By virtue of the fact that he is a vegetarian, that he neither drinks nor smokes, and that he retires into the silence, on his mountain top, where he is above the chaos of world vibrations.

Almost anyone who is even a little sensitive and mediumistic can achieve the same result.

But it would be disconcerting, I suppose, for a woman to be married to a man who listened to voices and who probably did not listen to her!

Unity Mitford, the daughter of Lord Redesdale, who has gone "all out" Nazi told me that when she dines with the Fuhrer" alone, "he talks to me as if I were a thousand people."

Under these circumstances, one can imagine the quiet evenings at home, the tete-a-tete dinners. And what of breakfast? Unity assured me, and she wasn't joking, that "when Hitler walks into a room the room is filled with light!"

Now, obviously, no wife could live perpetually bathed in this glow.

Either his light must grow dim or she must go mad. On the whole, one recognises his good sense in remaining single.

Doubtless he gets somebody to mend his socks. But Unity let fall another sidelight. She had wanted to attain a pilot's certificate, but the Fuhrer had said that flying was no job for a woman, that she should marry and have lots of children.

DOMINEERING

I cannot remember anything more capable of putting me in a rage when I was a girl than being told by my father or brothers that I should marry and have children.

This does not mean that I did

(Continued on Page 49).

Art In Industry

Art is inseparable from Industry — Design determines aesthetic value — Cyclonic wave of "Modernism" — Artistic handicrafts need special attention — Co-operation of Art and Industry is indispensable — Revival of Art is a national service — Aptitude test essential to Art-education — Art and University Settlements.

By D. G. VYAS

The truth of the aphorism of Ruskin that life without industry is guilt and industry without art is brutality has not yet been fully appreciated. Inseparability of art from life implies pervasion by art of all human activities whether conducive to material or spiritual welfare. In view of art being a cultural force the artist should be considered essentially a producer and not a purveyor of luxury. Recognition of his functional importance should materialise in his reintegration in the world of realities. An average man, by virtue of the aesthetic impulse inherent in him, has a longing for beauty in his material necessaries. Thus, the artist has, in addition to the abstract art, an infinitely wide field for his activities. There can be no true beauty in the world without vitality of art and recognition of the dignity of the artist as a creator.

AESTHETIC VALUE OF DESIGN

Design is an integral part of the social question. Whatever may be the variety of industry design is inherent in it so far as the shape, proportion, colour and pattern are concerned. Every product has an aesthetic value to which everyone irrespective of his standard of education and status in the society is naturally alive. The crudeness or coarseness of the article does not satisfy him. The demand for things "artistic" and "elegant" is almost universal. The conception of elegance differs in every individual, but "elegance" is the objective of those to whom commercial values of articles are immaterial. No article is aesthetically attractive unless it has an aroma of art.

ART AND INDUSTRY

Co-operation between art, industry and commerce is essential to humanise the materialistic outlook of the modern world, but the realisation of its importance has been more in principle than in practice. The necessity of cohesion between science and industry cannot be denied, but that between art and industry cannot be neglected. The design should be esteemed as an essential feature of every industry that caters for human luxury as well as necessity. Collaboration between industry, science and art should be the aim of every industrial movement. No scheme of industrial reorganisation can be complete without co-ordination of art.

NATIONAL PLANNING COMMITTEE

Art was never divorced from social activity in India, but today art and industry are almost poles apart. The National Planning Committee which has emerged out of the Industries Conference recently held at Delhi and which is supposed to be a forerunner to the All India National Planning Commission definitely promises brighter future for the Indian industry. If the scope of the movement inaugurated by the Conference is to be extended to other industries besides machinery, tools, ammunitions, chemicals, etc., co-operation between art and industry should be insisted upon, especially in view of the omission of any exponent of art from the personnel of the Committee.

INDUSTRY APATHETIC TO ART

Morbidity of the design-consciousness of the people and the domination of the industry by spurious and repulsive varieties of designs have been the inevitable consequences of the apathy of the industry towards art. It is a curious anomaly that the industrial products are created in India, but their designs are created out of India. "Modernism" in designs of architecture, furniture and other industries is the popular fashion of the day, but it has depraved the artistic taste of the people to such an extent that the designer is not likely to get a free play for his creative processes as the commercial interest is sure to dictate to him to cater for the popular taste.

ORIGINALITY OF DESIGN

Design should be original and distinctive of every country. Originality of the designs of the Indian artistic wares cannot be gainsaid, but the process of their development has been arrested by the usurpation of the artistic field of the industry by the exotic designs. Artistic traditions, social and economic conditions, co-operation of creative artists and art-consciousness of the people are the chief determinants of designs. So long as the Indian industry shuns co-ordination of art on a systematic basis, it cannot conquer the pinnacle of artistic distinction.

CO-ORDINATION OF ART AND INDUSTRY

The trend of the modern industrial movement is to secure co-operation between art-schools, industry and commerce. Expression of beauty is the 'raison d'etre' of design in industry, but it cannot be justified unless industry recognises art-schools as centres of education for any form of activity related to art. Mr. A. Abbott has, in his report on the survey of the industrial conditions of the Hyderabad State, made a nice suggestion for the collaboration of the Cottage Industries Institute with the central school of Arts and Crafts proposed by him especially from the point of view of creation of new designs.

ARTISTIC HANDICRAFTS

The aim of the basic education, according to Mahatma Gandhi, is the revival of the rural civilisation which is essentially the Indian civilisation through village handicrafts. Cottage industries have recently begun to engage greater attention of the provincial governments from economic as well as educational points of view. Artistic handicrafts are understood to have been included in them, but their position between the National Planning Committee for large scale industries and the movement for the revival of cottage-industries is not clearly defined. It should, therefore, be pointed out that they are on a different level than that of the ordinary cottage industries and deserve special treatment and more liberal encouragement in view of their pre-eminently artistic nature.

ARTS AND CRAFTS IN HYDERABAD

Princess Niloufer's speech delivered at the second Aurangabad Women's Conference in August reflected the concern of the Nizam's Government for resuscitation of the indigenous industries and old arts and crafts. The Princess rightly pointed out that such a movement will not only be a service to art but a service to village economy. It is gratifying to note that a Cottage-Indutries Institute has already come into existence in Hyderabad with a view to developing the business and artistic sides of the local cottage industries. If every Indian State realises its duty to encourage cottage industries, arts and crafts, the process of their development is sure to be accelerated

MARCH OF "MODERNISM"

The rhythm and aesthetic sense of Indian life have been as vividly and exuberantly expressed in the designs of the artistic wares as in the ancient architecture, sculpture and painting. The artistic wares are precious products of "Indian Art." Their designs, which are distinctive of India, have not been shaken by the cyclonic wave of "modernism" that has been sweeping over the industrial world. The lure of foreign fantastic designs has overcome the love for artistic wares and has considerably restricted the scope of their marketability. Any scheme for the development of the artistic industry will stultify itself unless it primarily focuses its efforts on its artistic aspect.

PROTECTION TO HANDICRAFTS

An artistic handicraft is the concern of either an individual, or a family or a village community. The movement for its development should safeguard the independence of the producer and the individuality of his product Amenities and concessions needed by the large scale industries

(Continued On Page 40)

Gandhiji with Miss Amtul-Salam, Mr. Pyarelal and others, during one of his walks near Utmandzai, the home of Khan Abdul Gaffar Khan.

Our Tabulated Adlets

1 Anna Per Word—Minimum Re. 1

CHHOTA CHHOTA ADVERTISEMENTS are inserted in these Columns on cash payment only and are charged at the rate of ONE ANNA per word. Minimum charge is fixed at Re. 1 for 16 words Numericals (upto 10 figures) and Abbreviations are to be counted as complete words.

SPECIAL REDUCTION in our scheduled rate of one anna per word will be allowed until further notice at the rate of 25 % on all CASH PAYMENTS provided the same Adlet is to appear for three times or more in a week. The complete week to be calculated from Monday to Sunday.

STILL ONE MORE FACILITY is offered to our Adletisers. Tabulated Adlets that appear in the "BOMBAY CHRONICLE" if repeated the same evening in the "BOMBAY SENTINEL," will be charged for the "SENTINEL" at half-anna per word per insertion without any further reduction whatsoever

ADLETS OF PRIVATE NATURE are inserted with Box Numbers and in such cases the six words—Box No (——) "The Bombay Chronicle." must be paid for The Management reserves the right to revise any Adlet or refuse publication without assigning any reason for doing so.

BLOCK LETTERED OR TYPEWRITTEN Adlets will ensure correct insertion No responsibility for any mistake, oversight, misprint, etc. will be accepted by the Management Replies to the adlets should be sent for often to avoid heavy congestion at our office

42. SITUATIONS VACANT

"Winter Coming"—Nationals Annual Roaring Sales season for Silk and Woollen Goods. Secure Agency. Pay 100|-, Allowance 50|-. Nationals (Woollen & Silk Mills) Ltd., Ludhiana. (10924)

52. TO BE LET.

Cumballa Hill, "Sunama House," 1st and 3rd Floor, each consisting westerly facing 7 bedrooms with attached bath-dressing rooms. Also ground floor, 3 rooms, kitchen. Apply Liftman on premises or 'Phone 26455. (9754).

Taraporevala Building, Gowalia Tank Road, airy two rooms tenements with water tap. For Hindoos only. Rent from Rs. 26. 'Phone 26455. (9755).

"Bhedwar House," opposite Cumballa Hill Post Office, 2nd Floor of 7 rooms and kitchen, also ground floor flat of 2 rooms, kitchen. 'Phone 26455. (9756)

48, Wodehouse Road "Orient Building" modern flat three roomed 85|- two 70|-. "Hornby House" opposite Lloyds Bank whole fifth floor, lift, residence or office. 10960.

Public Notices

THE 'DECCAN QUEEN'

THE PUBLIC ARE HEREBY INFORMED that the "Deccan Queen" running between Bombay and Poona during the Week-Ends will be cancelled with effect from 1st November, 1938, to end of April, 1939, except before and after important Holidays when the train will run as usual.

G. I. P.

9781.

THE SIND TEXTILE MILLS LTD., KARACHI.
(In Voluntary Liquidation.)

NOTICE.

RARE OPPORTUNITY FOR INVESTORS.

LIQUIDATORS invite offers upto the 15th November, 1938, either for taking up the Managing Agency of the Company or for purchasing the assets including whole Plant and Machinery for 5,000 spindles in good working order as well as Stores, Land (24,200 square yards) with Buildings and Chawls thereon, etc., etc. Right is reserved to reject any offer without assigning any reason. Full particulars may be obtained either on site or from the Honorary Liquidators.

(9626)

The following are the English translations from the original Sanskrit text:—

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By Mr. P. C. Roy, C.I.E.
Complete in 11 bound Vols. Pages 5,000. Price Rs. 40. Postage extra.

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Will be complete in 5 bound Vols. First four Vols. are out. Price Rs. 18. Post free.

N.B.—All the above books may be had on instalment system.

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What India Can Learn From East Africa

Mr. V. S. Patel Suggests Delegation For Exploring Possible Avenues For Expanding Textile And Steel Industries

A suggestion to send representatives of Indian industrialists to explore possible avenues for expanding Indian textile, hardware, steel and other industries, by a study of markets in East Africa, was made by Mr. V. S. Patel, Hony. Secretary to the Indian National Association, Zanzibar, who is now in Bombay, in the course of a talk with a representative of the "Chronicle."

A great influx of Japanese traders, according to Mr. Patel, is now in evidence in East Africa, where avenues for development of their trade to suit East African markets are being explored by them.

Referring to the agreement recently arrived at between the Zanzibar Government and the Indian community, he stated that the Government of Zanzibar will be forced to realise the growing competition of Madagascar in clove trade. This is primarily due to the fact that India, which is the biggest market for Zanzibar cloves, is now being flooded with inferior cloves mainly exported from Madagascar and "spent clove" from America and England.

Zanzibar whose clove trade with India extends nearly from 30 to 40 per cent. has been put to a great disadvantage by the restriction on export of second grade or inferior cloves—a restriction which is not applicable to Madagascar and other cloves.

Although the benefits of the agreement could not be disputed, Mr. Patel asserted, clove trade could be greatly encouraged by removing such restrictions and by diverting the trade from other markets which offer unhealthy competition.

A second loophole, which was not covered by the Agreement, was the absence of salutary arrangements to check the dangerous effects of a big clove crop during which time the Clove growers' Association could put up, to their advantage, "prices based on ranges." This system, Mr. Patel explained to our representative, would entail serious difficulties, as it would involve competition between the Clove Growers' Association, which was there to regulate prices, and the Indian traders and particularly the small traders.

Although the Indian traders are not much affected by such a system at present, due to the absence of a big crop and to the good offices of Capt. L. Tester, to whose commonsense and sympathetic understanding mischief is now allowed to crop up, the principle underlying is not very much encouraging in the absence of favourable factors created by circumstances.

The Management Board of the Clove Growers' Association, in the opinion of Mr. Patel, should be overhauled in order to enable more Indians to be included in the Board, to put possible checks on the majority will of officials, whose attitude on Indian trade was obvious.

ENCOURAGEMENT TO DRAMATIC ART

Representation To Local Self-Government Minister

(From Our Correspondent.)
POONA, (By Mail).

The following are excerpts from the representation submitted to Hon. Mr L. M. Patil, Minister for Local Self-Government, Government of Bombay by a deputation led by Mr. B. V. Varerkar the noted Marathi dramatist:—

The Bharat Natya Sammelan which met at Poona under the presidentship of Mr. B. V. Varerkar passed a resolution in which it urged that the Government of Bombay be requested to encourage the dramatic art

The Government are probably aware of the fact that in recent years, in almost all western countries a movement called the national theatres movement is being carried on. Its object is to foster and preserve the indigenous dramatic art and lore and to help in the national awakening in various ways.

In India also Bengal has made a beginning in the matter. In the Bombay Presidency, the idea is novel but not quite unknown. Recently an association called the National Theatres of India has been formed and it will soon stage its performances in Bombay. The aim of this movement is not commercial profit but to encourage the growth of dramatic art on scientific lines.

The main difficulty experienced in such ventures is the lack of suitable theatres. Not only that there are no up-to-date and well-equipped theatres available even in big cities, but even the old fashioned theatres have been practically wholly occupied by the cinemas.

In western countries and in America it is considered as one of the legitimate duties of the Municipal Corporations to maintain and assist theatres. They consider it their duty to provide recreation and healthy entertainments to the people.

We suggest to the Government of Bombay to do its best to stimulate the public interests in this behalf by providing funds to Municipal bodies for establishment of theatres as they do for establishment of schools, museums and clubs. Such a proposition will in all probability be financially sound. or at any rate not be a burden to the state.

25 OM MANDAL GIRLS IN BUS ACCIDENT

9 Girls, Seriously Injured Operated Upon

KARACAHI, Oct. 29.

Twenty-five girls of the Om Mandli met with an accident when a bus carrying them to Clifton overturned, while negotiating a sharp curve in the vicinity of the Frere Hall.

The girls were thrown out and sustained injuries, which were severe in the case of nine. They were rushed to hospital where Colonel B. F. Eminsen, the Civil Surgeon, with his assistants and nurses immediately attended to them.

The nine girls, who sustained rather severe injuries, were operated upon and admitted as inpatients, while the others were allowed to go.

The Om Mandli recently moved their headquarters from Hyderabad (Sind) to Karachi.—A.P.

MOMBASA, Oct. 27: A resolution demanding the retention of Tanganyika under the British rule was passed unanimously before over 600 Europeans, Indians, Arabs and Swahilis. The Tanganyika League, formed for the retention of the territory within the Empire, now numbers many thousands.

Strictures Against Mysore Police

Satyagraha Against Vidya Mandirs

C. P. Muslim League Council Of Action's Decision

NAGPUR, Oct. 29.

The grave decision to launch civil disobedience shortly before "Vidya Mandirs" are inaugurated in this province sometime in January next year if Muslim grievances relating to the Vidyamandir scheme sponsored by the C. P. Government are not redressed, is reported to have been taken at a meeting of the Council of Action appointed by the Provincial Muslim League Organising Committee.

What form this civil disobedience will take is not revealed at present. It is understood that Khan Bahadur Siddiqualikhan (M. L. A. Central) is leaving for Delhi next week. He will place the plan of future action of the C. P. Muslims to secure redress of their grievances before the Working Committee of the All-India Muslim League for their consideration and approval.—A. P.

T. U. C. FOUNDATION DAY ANNIVERSARY

Congress President's Message To Exploited Workers

SHILLONG, Oct. 29.

The Congress President Mr. Subhas Chandra Bose, has issued the following statement through the Associated Press.

To-morrow, October 30 is the anniversary of the Foundation Day of the T.U.C. 30th October is a "Red Letter Day" in the history of the emancipation of the Indian people. On that day, the first step was taken in the direction of organising the exploited workers of India. The freedom movement in India had a two-fold objective, namely, political and economic emancipation of our people. We want liberty not merely because liberty is our birthright, but also because freedom will enable us to solve the fundamental problem of the masses, problems of poverty, unemployment and illiteracy. There should accordingly be closest co-operation between our struggle for political freedom and economic emancipation.

On the occasion of the above anniversary, I send my cordial greetings to the poor and exploited workers of this country. I congratulate them on the progress they have hitherto achieved and I heartily wish them all success in the struggle ahead of them. I earnestly hope that they will simultaneously carry on the right for political and economic freedom and that they will work for solidarity of all anti-imperialist forces under the banner of the Indian National Congress."—A. P

SARDAR'S "NO" TO OUDH TALUKDARS

LUCKNOW, Oct. 29.

Sardar Patel, Chairman of the Parliamentary Sub-Committee has informed the Oudh Taluqdars that he is not satisfied with the British Indian Association resolution regarding the U. P. Tenancy Bill and that he is not willing to arbitrate on these terms.—United Press.

Viduraswatham Firing Echo

Tribunal Condemns Lathi Charge & Pleads For More Humane Methods In Dispersing Crowds

BANGALORE: October 29.

It is reliably understood that the Viduraswatham Tribunal have submitted their report to the Government to-day.

THE "ASSOCIATED PRESS" GATHERS THAT IN THE COURSE OF A LENGTHY REPORT, THE TRIBUNAL, AFTER GIVING AN ACCOUNT OF THE EVENTS, HAVE MADE SOME STRICTURES AGAINST THE OFFICIALS WHO HAD A HAND IN THE AFFAIR, WHICH CULMINATED IN A FIRING BY THE POLICE ON APRIL 25.

The Committee point out that it was injudicious on the part of officials to have attempted to control a huge unruly mob with an inadequate police force. It is stated that the Committee condemn the lathi charges as they always tend to infuriate the mob.

INFLAMMATORY SPEECHES

At the same time, the Committee do not exculpate the Congress from blame. After reviewing the Congress activities during the six months preceding the tragedy, the Tribunal state that the inflammatory speeches of Congressmen had much to do with the defiance of people of the constituted authority.

Regarding the number of deaths of which there were varying accounts, the Committee unanimously express the opinion that there were never more than ten casualties as a result of the police firing. Remarking at the same time, that no evidence was adduced to prove more casualties.

FOR MORE HUMANE METHODS

Concluding the Tribunal, it is learnt, suggest that firing should never be resorted to except in very grave emergencies and favour the adoption of more humane methods in dispersing riotous mobs.—A.P.

BARODA DEMANDS RESPONSIBLE GOVT.

Praja Mandal Conference Subjects Committee Resolution

BORSAD, Oct. 29.

A resolution urging the Baroda Government to introduce responsible Government in the state was adopted by the Subjects Committee of the Prajamandal Conference, which continued its deliberations this morning.

The Working Committee of the Prajamandal was empowered to take steps towards implementing the resolution.

Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel, who was largely responsible for the framing of the resolution deprecated the idea of passing paper resolutions. He hoped that should occasion arise, none of them who voted for the resolution, would flinch from making the necessary sacrifices.

Another resolution sympathised with the people of Rajkot Dhenkanal, Hyderabad and Travancore in the political aspirations and condemned the attitude of repression on the part of the authorities.

A resolution urging the Baroda Government to enforce Prohibition immediately, at least in the districts adjoining Ahmedabad with the ultimate view of bringing in complete prohibition throughout the state in three years, was adopted unanimously.

The open session of the Conference begins in the evening.—A. P.

VITHAL VYAYAM MANDAL

Sardar Performs Opening Ceremony

BHADRAN, Oct. 29.

The inefficacy of physical education if it did not build as a natural corollary, decipline and moral character was emphasised by Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel this morning when he performed the opening ceremony of the Vithal Vyayam Mandal at Earola village, two miles from Bhadran. For instance, He added, Mahatma Gandhi was not physically a strong man but had shaken the mighty empire with his ethical and moral strength.

Sardar Patel exhorted the villagers to realise the motive behind the imposing structure of the gymnasium, which was to produce soldiers capable of fighting the freedom battle, like the man after whom the Mandal was named.—A. P.

HARTAL AT CUTTACK

CUTTACK, Oct. 29.

In pursuance of an appeal issued by the leaders complete "hartal' was observed at Cuttack today as a protest against the repressive policy carried on by the State Durbars and the aid given by the India Government to the Dhenkanal Durbar to suppress the movement of the State subjects for civil liberties.

A large number of labourers, 'rickshaw'-pullers, cartmen and others suspended their work.—United Press.

"ORISSA STATES PEOPLES' DAY"

CUTTACK, Oct. 29.

Business in Malgodam, an important business centre and many other places in the town was suspended today in observance of a hartal which is part of the programme of the Orissa States peoples' "day" as a protest against "the repression followed in Orissa States, especially in Dhenkanal".

An appeal has been issued by the Orissa States Peoples' Conference to observe the "day" in other places in the province also.—A. P.

The Government of Madras have declared that the Telugu drama entitled "Zamin Ryot" written by Mr. V. Subramaniya Sastri is of defamatory nature and have prohibited the performance of the said drama in any public place in the province.

TRUCE TO RATE WAR

Shipping Companies Enter Into Voluntary Agreement

NEW DELHI, Oct. 29.

A press note says: During the last pilgrim season a rate war took place between the companies concerned the trade. The Commerce Member intervened in the dispute in the interests of the pilgrims and at his suggestion the two companies handling the pilgrim traffic have agreed that during the present season the return fare from Karachi shall not be less than Rs. 115. Fares from other ports will be adjusted accordingly.

This agreement has been entered into voluntarily by both parties and provided neither party resorts to practices which would render the agreement nugatory.

The arrangement will continue as an experimental measure throughout the present pilgrim season.—A. P.

STOP PRESS

63 KILLED IN MARSEILLES FIRE

MARSEILLES: October 29.

Sixty-three are dead or missing, as the result of the fire, according to the police reports.

It is feared, however, that there may be other victims among the staff of the Department Store, in which the fire started.

The Manager of the Stores states that the fire alarm system did not work, because it was being repaired, and other systems of electric bells failed to function, because the current was cut off immediately the fire started.

So far 12 bodies have been recovered from the wreckage and others have been located.—Reuter.

CZECH-HUNGARIAN AGREEMENT?

ROME: October 29.

Herr Von Ribbentrop, who had an hour's talk with Sgr. Mussolini, is leaving for Germany this evening.

It is understood that an agreement has been reached regarding the Czech-Hungarian dispute.—Reuter.

DHENKANAL RULER'S BIRTHDAY GIFT

DHENKANAL, Oct. 29.

That a declaration removing the grievances of the people, will be made by the Durbar on the occasion of the birthday of His Highnses the Maharaja, on October 31, was the assurance given by the Durbar to a gathering of the representatives of about three hundred villages, at the Palace to-day, says a message from the Publicity Officer of the Dhenkanal State.—United Press.

CONFIDENCE IN DALADIER GOVT.

MARSEILLES, Oct. 29.

The Radical Socialist Congress with ten dissentients passed a resolution of confidence in the Daladier Government.—Reuter.

"Eventual Victory Nearer Realisation"

Chiang's Message Of Hope

China Bent On Obtaining Ultimate Victory

CHUNGKING, Oct. 28.

A confident message was received from Marshal Chiang-Kai-Shek when the People's Political Council, which is China's Parliament. met at Chungking to-day.

The message declares the hope that an eventual victory is nearer realisation as hostilities extend to the west of the Railways. Thanks to the heroic resistance of troops in the past six months, time has been gained to lay firm foundations for the next phase of the conflict.

Preparations for prolonged resistance are being strengthened and political and military centres are being built behind the Japanese lines.

The message adds "the situation as it exists to-day approximates more closely than ever to China's plan of obtaining an ultimate victory."

A determination to continue resistance is reiterated by the Deputy Leader, Wangchingwei. whose statement was greeted with thunderous applause.—Reuter.

JAPANESE BOMB KILLS AMERICAN BABY

Mother And Sister Wounded

HANKOW, Oct. 28.

It is reported that a three year old American named Phobe Nyphus was killed and her mother and elder sister were wounded when a bomb from a Japanese 'plane fell at the Lutheran mission in Tungpeh, Honan on Monday.—Reuter.

NEW FOREIGN MINISTER FOR JAPAN

TOKIO, Oct. 29.

Hachiro Arita, former Japanese Ambassador in China and former Foreign Minister and member of the House of Peers has been appointed Foreign Minister in succession to General Ugaki who resigned on September 29, as the result of a dispute between the Army and Foreign Office.

Yoshiaki Hatta, former vice-President of the South-Manchurian Railway has been appointed Minister for Overseas affairs, a post which General Ugaki held concurrently with the portfolio of foreign affairs.—Reuter.

NO PEACE POSSIBLE WITH JAPAN

WASHINGTON, Oct. 29.

"All rumours of peace talks in the Sino-Japanese conflict can easily be discounted simply because a just peace is impossible at the present moment", said the new Chinese Ambassador in the United States at a press conference after presenting his credentials to President Roosevelt.—Reuter.

PIROW-SALAZAR TALKS

Agreement Reached On New Air Service

LISBON, Oct. 28.

Complete satisfaction is officially expressed on both sides at the conclusion of three days' talks between Mr. Pirow, South African Defence Minister, and Dr. Salazar, Portuguese Prime Minister, but hitherto there is no hint officially as to what extent the question of defence was discussed as well as other colonial matters affecting South Africa and Portugal.

A joint communique has merely announced that an agreement has been reached for a new air service linking Angola and South Africa and that early efforts will be made to improve trade relations between Angola and South Africa by a trade agreement.—Reuter.

KENYA'S DEFENCE

Extra Provision Made In Budget

NAIROBI, Oct. 29.

The Governor Sir Robert Brooke-Popham declared in his Budget speech that Kenya's Defence organisation was incomplete and required acceleration.

Extra finance was being provided in 1939. The plans included the registration of manpower, the creation of women's organisations an extension of the intelligence system and organisation of A.R.P. —Reuter's Special.

U. S. GOES AHEAD WITH WAR PREPARATIONS

Gigantic Programme For Building Turbogenerators

NEW YORK, October 28.

Leading utility companies in American strategic war material centres are immediately placing orders for turbogenerators and auxiliary equipment totalling a million kilowatts generating capacity.

The laws, already effective, will permit Government agencies to assist, if necessary, in financing the programme.

New facilities will be co-ordinated with existing facilities with a view to making them quickly available to Government in the event of a war.

The initial cost of construction is estimated between 140 and 185 million dollars, while some experts consider that the whole programme will necessitate an expenditure of 2,000 million dollars in the course of the next two years.

It is understood that while substantial Government financing will be involved, there will be no Government grants.—Reuter.

"Times" Advice To Indian Politicians

Fear Of Unity Of India Being Imperilled Due To Opposition

LONDON, Oct. 29.

In a leader on Federation the "Times" deprecates the exaggeration of hostility to the scheme and says that the moderates of the Congress Party are in no way disposed to resign office on the issue of the Princes' accession.

The Congress Party Conference at Haripura decided that the question of the democratisation of the States was no longer the direct responsibility of the Party. The Hindu Mahasabha favours Federation. After remarking that most of the chief Indian States are efficiently governed, and referring to the constitutional advances made or planned by the States, the "Times" asks, even if the States were more immovable and conservative than they are now, what would Indian democrats gain by imitating the worst follies of contemporary continental Europe and refusing to co-operate with autocracies. The paper says that if Federation were successfully opposed on such grounds it would be safe to prophesy that the unity of India would be imperilled by the inevitable formation of ideological and even religious "fronts" and the States which at present are most unlikely to act as one solid bloc within the Federal Legislature would then be greatly tempted to form a defensive alliance outside it.

It would be a disaster if the gradual transfer of power from British to Indian hands were to lead to a slow disintegration of unity and the revival of ancient divisions, fanaticisms and ambitions.

It would be a grave error for His Majesty's Government to alter the basic principles of the reforms even before they take full effect by making new demands inconsistent with previous understandings upon the Indian States.

PASSENGER TRAFFIC CONTROL SCHEME

JERUSALEM, Oct. 28.

From November 1, Government are instituting a passenger traffic control scheme, by which all drivers of motor vehicles and railway passengers, must have permits.

Hitherto the Arab tactics have been to issue commands directly counter to those issued by the authorities, but unless they conform to the new permit system they will be faced with complete paralysis of all Arab transport.

Arab citrus exporters are especially perturbed as the shipping season begins very soon.—Reuter.

WEALTHY SYRIAN IN BERLIN BEHIND ARAB MOVEMENT

Plan For All Arab State Embracing Iraq, Palestine And Syria

LONDON, Oct. 29.

The "Daily Telegraph's" Berlin correspondent gives details of what he describes as an elaborate pan-Arab organisation with members spread throughout Europe and the Near East which he says is assisting the Arabs in Palestine and endeavouring to obtain European support for a project for an all-Arab State embracing Palestine, Iraq and Syria.

The correspondent says that the European headquarters of the organisation are in Berlin and financial support, it is believed, is supplied by a wealthy Syrian resident of Berlin.

Operations are conducted under the cover of the Arab Clubs, which is ostensibly a cultural society for the benefit of Arab students in Germany.

The correspondent adds that under the auspices of the so-called Defence Committee for Palestine all Arabs in Europe are mobilising with a view to collecting funds in aid of the Arab cause and to obtain support from European sources. Money supplies and arms are being sent from Europe, the Near East and Middle East to Palestine.—Reuter.

15th ANNIVERSARY OF KEMAL'S REGIME

Gigantic Military Parade

ANKARA, Oct. 27.

Guns from fortresses and warships in Dardanelles, Bosphorus and the Gulf of Smyrna roared out at dawn saluting the fifteenth anniversary of Kemal Ataturk's republican regime.

Though official banquets and dancing in public squares were cancelled owing to Kemal Ataturk's illness, elaborate celebrations will continue for three days and nights beginning with a military review in which Turkey's crack infantry, cavalry, artillery and the newly-formed motor units will be paraded before immense crowds, while hundreds of aeroplanes will fly overhead.

The military parade will be a prelude to civil processions stretching for miles including modernised police and well-equipped fire brigades.

The participation of women amongst whom are women deputies and mayors will be another striking feature.

All Government offices and business will be closed for the duration of the celebrations.—Reuter.

EGYPT WANTS HEALTH SUPERVISION OVER SUEZ

PARIS, Oct. 28.

Forty-eight countries are represented at the International Sanitary Conference which was opened at the Quai D' Orsay by Minister De Monzis.

One of its most important decisions relates to a request by the Egyptian Government of handing over by the International Quarantine Board to Egypt of health supervision over Suez Canal traffic, which, in the words of a delegate to the Conference, is a filter for the west against diseases coming from the east.—Reuter.

Speaker's Warning To Opposition

MOVE TO FOIL DILATORY TACTICS

New Timings For Assembly To Expedite Trades Disputes Bill

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT).

POONA: October 29.

"I DO FEEL THAT THERE OUGHT TO BE MUCH MORE RAPID PROGRESS THAN HITHERTO," said the Hon. Mr. G. V. Mavlankar, Speaker of the Bombay Assembly, at the conclusion of the day's proceedings to-day, referring to the proceedings of the Trades Disputes Bill in the Assembly.

Opposition Tactics

The Speaker regretted that co-operation from Members of the Opposition was not forthcoming in this matter, and once again appealed to the House, particularly the Opposition, for co-operation to prevent waste of the time of the House, by avoiding repetitions and irrelevancy.

Speaker Determined

Announcing that hereafter he would resort to all possible powers under the Standing Orders and Rules to control the debate Mr. Mavlankar stated that he was bound to protect the minority against the majority, but he could not permit the minority to tyrannise over the majority.

This statement by the Speaker was made in response to a request by the Prime Minister, the Hon. Mr. B. G. Kher, to the Chair to consider his previous suggestion for night sittings, in order to expedite the business of the Assembly.

Sir A.M.K. Dehlavi, Leader of the Opposition, pointed out that on account of Ramzan it would be inconvenient for the Muslims to attend night sittings. Thereupon the Prime Minister suggested that morning sittings to which the Leader of the Opposition agreed.

The Speaker announced that from Tuesday next the Assembly would sit from 8 to 11 a.m. and 12 noon to 6 p.m.

Proceedings In Detail

The Bombay Legislative Assembly commenced its sitting at 8 this morning with Mr. Mavlankar, Speaker, in the chair and resumed discussion of Clause No. 39 of the Trade Disputes Bill.

The House was scheduled to meet at 8 this morning, but as there was no quorum at that time the bell had to go on ringing for eight minutes till sufficient number of members entered in the chamber. The attendance was thin in the beginning. Four labour spokesmen were at their places in time.

Mr. B. G. Kher, premier, replied to the contentions raised against Clause 39 during yesterday's debate and then the House carried that Clause by 24 to 13 votes.

Clause 40 lays down procedure and powers of the Conciliator and the Conciliation Board. Sub-Clause four of this Clause authorises the Conciliator or the Board to treat as confidential any information or document which any party may request in writing to be so treated and only contents thereof be revealed to other party.

Mr. R. A. Khedgikar moved an amendment to this Sub-Clause seeking to vest in the Conciliator discretionary power about treating anything confidential only if and when he is satisfied with the demand for treating it confidential. Mr. Jhabwala supporting the amendment said that it was harmless.

Mr. Parulekar stated that it might be that several documents were manoeuvred and it was therefore necessary that the Conciliator should have power to examine them and satisfy himself about the reasonableness of the demand before agreeing to treat that information or document as confidential.

Mr. B. G. Kher replying said that the Sub-Clause had been taken almost bodily from the Trade Disputes Conciliation Act of 1934. The present clause, however, went further of it to provide proviso saying that the contents thereof be revealed to other party. Proceeding he said that there could be documents containing trade secrets and the like and therefore, their confidential nature, he added, must be protected.

KHEDGIKAR'S AMENDMENTS LOST

Mr. Khedgikar's amendment was negatived by 14 to 36 votes. Mr R. R. Bhole then opposed the original clause 40. He saw no reason why conciliation proceedings before the Conciliator should be held in camera and not openly

Mr. Jhabwalla contended that the provision of holding conciliation proceedings in camera was more in favour of employers than employees.

Mr. Jamnadas Mehta failed to see why proceedings before the Conciliation Board be kept open and those before the Conciliator be held in camera. He could see no justification for this differentiation.

Mr. Parulekar objected to powers given to the Conciliator and the Conciliation Board under this clause entitling them to summon and enforcing the attendance of any person and examine him on oath as also to compel him for the production of documents. Mr. Parulekar said that these powers were superfluous in the first instance as conciliation had not been made compulsory under the present Bill. Secondly those powers were very wide and the Conciliation Act of no other country, such as New Zealand, Canada, Australia or even the Fascist Italy gave such powers to the Conciliator. He concluded by saying that if the present clause was passed with these powers, he would forward it to Signor Mussolini for taking instructions therefrom.

'IN CAMERA' PROCEEDINGS

Hon. Mr. B. G. Kher, Prime Minister, replying stated that the proceedings before the conciliator had been provided to be held 'in camera', with a view to facilitate the work of the conciliator and to induce the contending parties to come to mutual agreement. As for powers of compelling attendance and production of documents, they were adopted from the Civil Procedure Code and those of examining witnesses and recording affidavits were taken from the Evidence Act.

The Premier added that documents of a confidential character might be shown to parties to the dispute on condition that its contents should not be disclosed. This was necessary, as disputes might also be between employers and employers or employees and employees, and not necessarily always between employers and employees. The clause was then adopted by 31 votes to 16.

TIME-LIMIT FOR CONCILIATION

Clause 41 puts down a time limit for various stages in conciliation proceedings. It provides that the total period for all stages shall not exceed two months from the date of the entry of the dispute in the Register. It further provides that the period can be extended by further periods, the aggregate being not more than two months.

Several amendments were moved to this clause.

Mr. Khedgikar moved that the proviso providing for the extension of the period be altogether deleted.

Mr. Jhabwalla suggested that the first period be reduced to one month, to which Mr. Parulekar moved another amendment, to the effect that the same be reduced to one week. Mr. Jhabwalla's another amendment was for reducing the extension period to one week, to which Sir Ali Mahomedkhan Dehlavi moved an amendment that it should be fixed at a fortnight.

Mr. R. R. Bhole supporting the amendment said that the present clause was more in favour of employers than of the employees. Messrs. Khedgikar and Jhabwalla also supported the amendment.

Mr. Parulekar said that as the present bill prohibited the declaring of strike during the period in which conciliation proceedings were in progress, it was necessary that this time limit was restricted to the least.

JAMNADAS COMPLIMENTS DEHLAVI

Mr. Jamnadas Mehta complimented the Muslim League Party for the amendment moved by its leader Sir A. M. K. Dehlavi. He said that the Muslim Party which had joined hands with the Opposition in opposing the first reading of this bill had been sitting quiet for the last two months while consideration of the bill had been going on. Belated though the Party had now come forward to support the Opposition members' plea for the reduction of the time limit laid for conciliation proceedings.

DEHLAVI'S APPEAL

Sir Alimahomedkhan Dehlavi said that despite Government's assurances that the present bill was in the interest of the Working Classes, the impression had gained ground that the actual clauses of the bill did not translate that view in practical sphere and he would therefore request the Government to accept the amendment seeking to reduce conciliation time limit, if they had really the interest of workers at heart.

Thanking Mr. Jamnadas Mehta for his compliments paid earlier, Sir A. M. K. Dehlavi said that the Muslim League worked as much for labour as anyone else on the Opposition benches in the House.

Hon. Mr. B. G. Kher, Premier, rising to reply asserted that the Congress Government yielded to none in promoting the working class welfare. A manifestation of this concern for the working classes was given by the Government, when the first act they did on assumption of office was to appoint the Textile Inquiry Committee and accepting its recommendations and thus securing an increase in the wages of workers. The criticism, therefore that the Government were hostile to Labour interests or that the Opposition alone were safeguarding those interests and that the present measure was a wicked one, and that its clauses did not translate into actuality Government's wishes was most uncharitable. He admitted that there should be no undue delay in conciliation proceedings, but the time limit of two months laid in the clause was only the maximum time and minimum.

Coming to Mr. Parulekar's remark that strikes were made illegal during this period, Hon. Mr. Kher said that if conciliation could get for workers what they desired to get by strike, then strike had no special meaning. If strike was contemplated as a political weapon for attempt to overthrow capitalism, it was another matter. He said that he was prepared to accept the Opposition leader's amendment.

AMENDMENTS REJECTED

Mr. Khedgikar exercising his right of reply stated that Congressmen like Sjt. Suresh Banerjee had also opposed the bill, while some Congressmen in Madras had expressed themselves against it. There was nowhere provided in the bill that conciliation would procure for the workers all which they could secure by strike. If that were so, that would be welcome to Labour.

The House then rejected all amendments, except that of Sir A. M. K. Dehlavi. Those of Messrs Khedgikar and Parulekar were lost by 16|37 and 14|32 votes respectively.

Mr. Jhabwalla's amendments were lost by 2|4 votes each. The first two divisions had been recorded by about ten minutes past eleven, when Mr. Jamnadas Mehta requested the Chair to adjourn the House to Monday, as several members had to leave Poona by the noon train.

The Speaker Mr. Mavlankar expressed his desire to dispose of all amendments before the House rose for the day. Mr. Jamnadas Mehta and all members of his party and those of the Independent Labour Party then walked out of the House. Only Messrs. Jhabwala and Parulekar stayed behind, and it was their votes only that made two votes in the last two amendments. Government, with a view to save time, did not put up all members to vote against these amendments, and hence was that division of 2 to 4. Four who voted from the Government side were Messrs. Kher, Munshi, Latthe and the party whip, Mr. Mukadam.

PREMIER SUGGESTS NIGHT SITTINGS

Hon. Mr. B. G. Kher, Premier, at this stage rose to make a submission to the Chair about having prolonged sittings. He suggested that the House might sit between 8-30 and 10-30 p.m. daily, in addition to day sittings as usual. He said that divisions asked every now and then clearly indicated that the object of the Opposition was merely to obstruct the passage of the bill.

A number of hours had been taken up for these divisions, and so much public money had been spent. Although sitting longer hours meant self punishment, he was prepared to undergo it. Sir Alimahomedkhan Dehlavi and Mr. Jhabwalla also spoke.

SPEAKER'S REPLY

The Speaker, Hon. Mr. Mavlankar said that he had given his anxious thought to what had been said in this respect last evening. He was of opinion that the bill ought to make much more rapid progress than it made at present. But, he was not getting the co-operation of the members who opposed the measure tooth and nail in his endeavour

(Continued on Page 36).

WELLINGTON

Daily 3-30; 6-30; 10 p. m.
New Laugh Star .....
hurls from giggle heaven
in a shower of broken ribs!
KATHARINE HEPBURN
with
CARY GRANT
CHARLEY RUGGLES
in
"BRINGING UP BABY"
A FUR-FLYING ROMANCE OF A HIGH-FLYING TIME!
Daily 3-30, Matinee Show Rates—
3 annas—4 annas—9 annas—
Re. 1-2-0
Plans open—'Phone 22666.

SUNDAY MORNING SHOW AT 10 A.M.
JANET GAYNOR
CHARLES FARRELL
in their best
"SUNNY SIDE UP"

The BROADWAY

KINGSWAY:————:DADAR

DAILY AT 4, 6-30 and 10 P.M.

FASCINATING
this story of a girl who fell in love all over again with a ghost of her past.....

THRILLING
this adventures of a deathless demon who dared defy the crushing heels of DESTINY!
ALEXANDRE DUMAS'
"THE COUNT OF MONTE CRISTO"
with ROBERT DONAT
ELISSA LANDI
A RELIANCE PICTURE
Released thru UNITED ARTISTS

CENTRAL

HOME of GREAT FILMS

To-day: 2-30, 5-15, 8 & 10-30 p.m.
To-morrow: 5-15, 8 & 10-30 p.m.

NEW TIMINGS
from TUESDAY: NOV. 1st:

DAILY 3 SHOWS:
at 3-30, 6-30 & 10 p.m.

"GOPAL KRISHNA"

Now with added MELODIES in MARATHI

26TH WEEK!

It's the PRABHAT TOUCH that Counts!

SARASWATI'S GREAT MARATHI FILMUSICAL:

RAJA GOPICHAND

4th POPULAR WEEK PLAZA

Daily: 5, 7-45 & 10-30 p.m.
Matinee on Sat., Sun. & Holidays at 2-15 p.m.

EIGHTH WEEK

—OF—

THUNDERING APPLAUSE

INDIA'S GREAT PROBLEM SOCIAL:

Poornima

A Picture for One and All of the Family!

PRAKASH PROUDEST PRESENTATION

AT

KRISHNA TALKIES

TO-DAY MATINEE AT 2-30 P.M.
Daily: 5-15, 8 & 10-30 p.m.

FROM 1ST NOVEMBER:
Daily: 3-30; 6-30; 10 p.m.

TOO MUCH

OF A GOOD THING.....

.....often ceases to be good; it may become dangerous, as the Postman's too intense ambition for a Motor Car!

'POSTMAN'

A DRAMATIC ESSAY on MONOMANIA!

SAGAR'S SURPRISE HIT of the SEASON:

"POSTMAN"

STARRING:
MAYA, KUMAR,
BIBBO, YAKUB

Coming Soon at

I-M-P-E-R-I-A-L

Please Note the
NEW TIMING
(from NOV. 1st)
Daily: 3-30, 6-30 & 10 p.m.

GOOD JOB:

—to be the Boss.

BAD JOB:

—to be thrown out by a rich father with the proverbial Penny.

HARD JOB:

—to be Private Secretary of a rich old man with a proud, pampered, fashionable, pseudo-modernist young daughter

MARVELLOUS JOB:

—to sit at ease and see RANJIT MOVIETONE'S

Secretary

Starring:—
the Merry-Maker
MADHURI
with an all-star Ranjit Cast.

Directed by:—
CHATURBHUJ DOSHI

2ND WEEK

To-day: 2-45, 5-15, 8, 10-45 p. m.
To-morrow: 5-15, 8, 10-45 p. m.

NEW TIMING from TUESDAY
Daily: 3-30, 6-30, 10 p. m.

At WEST END

STAR FLASHES

by CHARLES BRUNO

CLIFF CLARK HAD TO LET 9 LOADED CIGARS EXPLODE IN HIS FACE BEFORE ONE WENT OFF AT THE EXACT INSTANT IN A SCENE FOR "WHILE NEW YORK SLEEPS!"
FERNAND GRAVET,
STAR OF "THE GREAT WALTZ", COLLECTS TIN SOLDIERS AS A HOBBY.
HE HAS 20,000 REPRESENTING SOLDIERS OF EVERY NATION.
CHARLES BRUNO 9/17
FEMININE STARS SELDOM WEAR GARTERS BENEATH THEIR STREAMLINED GOWNS... THEY HOLD UP THEIR STOCKINGS WITH ADHESIVE TAPE.

City & Suburbs

LOCAL ENGAGEMENTS

To-day

Hindu: Kartak Shud 7, 1995
Muslim: Ramzan 6, 1357
Parsi: Ardibehest 25, 1308
Hightide: 3-57; 14-57
Lowtide: 10-18; 21-32
Sunrise: 6h. 37m.
Sunset: 6h 6m

PRARTHANA SAMAJ

Mr. B. B. Keskar will conduct the Weekly Divine Service in the Prarthana Mandir, Girgaum, to-day (Sunday), at 5-30 p.m.

P. K. V. S. SANGH

The Second Annual Gathering of the above Sangh will be celebrated to-day (Sunday), at 4 p.m. (S.T.) at Vanmali Hall at Dadar. Prof. Vasant Narayan Naik will preside.

THE GOA HINDU ASSOCIATION

The 18th annual general meeting of the Association will be held in the Association Hall to-day (Sunday), at 3-30 p.m. (S.T.)

MUSIC RECITAL

The Monthly Music Programme of The National Music College will be held in their premises at Opera House, Fateh Manzil to-day (Sunday), from 5 to 7 p.m. (S.T.) Master Govindrao Agni will be giving a performance of Scientific Music

SHORTHAND WRITERS' ASSOCIATION

The Sixth Annual General Meeting of the Bombay Presidency Shorthand Writers' Association will be held at No. 1, Krishna Nivas, Matunga (G.I.P.) to-day (Sunday), at 9 a.m.

NAGPADA NEIGHBOURHOOD HOUSE

There will be a public debate to-day (Sunday), at 10 a.m. on "The present policy of the Muslim League is detrimental to the interests of the nation."

Mr. M. P. Goel will move the proposition and Mr. H. R. Sani will oppose it

Dr. Clifford Manshardt will preside.

POSTAL NOTICE

Superscribed registered and unregistered correspondence other than letters and postcards for Hongkong, Singapore and all correspondence for Shanghai per M.V. "Victoria" will be accepted at the General Post Office upto 3 and 3-30 p.m. respectively on Monday the 31st instant.

THE BOMBAY ASTROLOGICAL SOCIETY

Under the auspices of the Bombay Astrological Society, Mr. Yeshwant Keshav Pradhan, President of the Bharatiya Jotirmandal of Poona and Vice President of the Bombay Astrological Society will deliver a public lecture at Saraswati Mandir near Kennedy Bridge, Grant Road, at 5 p.m. to-day (Sunday). Subject:—The Coming Lunar Eclipse and its effects.

PROTEST MEETING AGAINST REPRESSION IN STATES

A public meeting under the Presidentship of Sjt. Samaldas Gandhi will be held in the Marwari Library Hall at Kalbadevi at 5 p.m. on the 30th inst. to protest against the present repressive regime in Mewar, Hyderabad, Dhenkanal and Rajkot.

BOMBAY PROVISIONAL PROVINCIAL HINDU MAHA SABHA

The first meeting of the representatives, elected by the district Hindu Sabhas in Bombay to the Bombay Provincial Hindu Sabha will be held to-day (Sunday), at 3 p.m. sharp, in the Samarth Vyayam Mandir, Gokhale Road, Dadar, to elect the President and other Office-bearers of the Bombay Provincial Hindu Sabha and to elect the Managing Committee of the B.P.H. Sabha.

BALKAN-JI-BARI

The Bombay Balkan-Ji-Bari party which went to Sind to attend the 5th All-India Children's Gathering at Sukkur under the leadership of Mr. P. R. Rao will be back here on the 29th instant. They will give an account of the Gathering and experiences of their tour in Sind to-day (Sunday), at 4 p.m. (S.T.) at "Gulistan" 7th Road, Khar, to friends and well-wishers of the All-India Children's Association.

AMUSEMENTS OF THE DAY

BROADWAY—"The Count of Monte Cristo". Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
CAPITOL—"Queen of Hearts". Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
CENTRAL—"Gopal Krishna". Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-30 p.m. Matinee, to-day at 2-30 p.m.
EDWARD—"Jagirdar". Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m. Matinee, to-day at 2-30 p.m.
EROS—"Of Human Hearts". Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
EXCELSIOR—"Professor Beware". Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
IMPERIAL—"Gramophone Singer". Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-30 p.m. Matinee, to-day at 2-30 p.m.
KRISHNA—"Poornima". Daily at 5-15 8 and 10-30 p.m. Matinee, to-day at 2-30 p.m.
MAJESTIC—"Brahmachari". Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-30 p.m. Matinee, to-day at 2-15 p.m.
MINERVA—"Vasanti". Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-30 p.m. Matinee, to-day day at 2-30 p.m.
NEW EMPIRE—"The Amazing Quest of Ernest Bliss". Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
OPERA HOUSE—"Asha". Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-30 p.m. Matinee, to-day at 2-45 p.m
PATHE—"The Adventures of Robinhood". Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m. Sunday morning show at 10 a.m.
REGAL—"Romance & Rhythm". Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
ROXY—"Adhikar". Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-30 p.m. Matinee, to-day at 2-30 p.m.
WELLINGTON—"Bringing up Baby". Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
WEST END—"The Secretary" Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m. Matinee, to-day at 2-45 p.m.
METRO—"Josette" Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m.

UNITED LODGE OF THEOSOPHISTS

"Nature's Finer Forces" will be the subject of a free public lecture to be delivered at the above Lodge, Jehangir Wadia Building, opposite Flora Fountain to-day (Sunday), evening at 6-15.

SERMON ON JNANESHWARI

Swami Gunateetananda will conduct the weekly Jnaneshwari class at 5 p.m. to-day (Sunday), in the Ramakrishna Ashram Library Hall Khar.

BHAI PARMANAND'S 62ND BIRTHDAY

Under the auspices of the Dadar Hindu Mahasabha, a public meeting will be held to celebrate the 62nd Birthday of Bhai Parmanand, at 6 p.m. to-day (Sunday), in the compound of the Brahman Sewa Mandal, Bhawani Shankar Road, Dadar, Mr. L. R. Tairsee will preside and Barrister Savarkar will be the chief speaker.

SERVANTS OF HUMANITY DAY

With the inauguration of the 'Servants of Humanity Week' on Monday last, an appeal to the Congress and other organisations was made, that a nation-wide celebration of the 'Servants of Humanity Day' should be observed by holding meetings and preaching the significance of Manav-Dharma on that day.

The 'Servants of Humanity Day' will be observed to-day (Sunday) at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.) in the premises of Manav-Sadan at Fergusson Road, Worli.

AT 'F' WARD

Under the auspices of the 'F' Ward District Congress Committee "The monthly national flag salutation" will be held to-day (Sunday), at 8 a.m. (S.T.) in the open maidan near police chowky Sion.

Sjt. S. B. Mahadeshwar will unfurl the flag.

LORD REAY INDUSTRIAL MUSEUM, POONA

The Poona City Municipality has decided to give to the Lord Reay Industrial Museum a permanent standing and legalized-foundation. An important resolution was adopted by the General Body on 26-10-38, in response to a communication initiated by the Government of Bombay asking the Board of Trustees to suggest the ways and means which they would adopt to enhance the utility and stability of the Museum and certain suggestions were offered by the Board. And these proposals have now been supported and approved of by the G. B.

SERIOUS DAMAGE AT NALA

The Indian Touring Department of the W. I. A. A has just been informed that the recent heavy floods have caused serious damage to the approach roads at each side of the Benni Nala at mile 158 and that the roads on Benni Nala are therefore closed to motor traffic for two months during repairs.

Motorists going to Hubli and to the South from Bijapur should turn right at mile 48 from Bijapur and continue along the Bagalkot-Belgaum Road.

FLYING RANEE: FASTER TIMINGS.

With effect from November 1st, the timings of the Flying Ranee will be slightly accelerated, providing for a later departure from Surat at 5.22 instead of 5-10 for the week-end train, and at 6-51 p.m. instead of 6-35 for the daily train. Similarly earlier arrivals at Surat will be secured, namely 19-33 instead of 19-47 for the week-end train and 22-13 instead of 22-26 for the daily train.

This acceleration has been rendered possible by the removal of certain speed restrictions that were previously in force.

PUBLIC MEETING AT GHODAPDEO MAIDAN

Under the auspices of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee, a public meeting of workers will be held at Ghodapdeo Maidan to-day (Sunday) at 5-30 p.m. (S.T.) to explain to the workers the provisions of the Trade Disputes Conciliation Bill. Sjt. Shankerrao Deo, member of the Working Committee of the Indian National Congress Sjt. Govindrao Deshpande, M. L. A. and other prominent speakers will address the meeting.

CEMETERY FOR WORLI

Under the auspices of the Worli Branch Congress Committee a public meeting of the Mohamadan residents of the Worli and adjacent locality will be held to-day (Sunday) at 9 a.m. opposite B.D.D. Chawl No. 42 Worli to consider the proposal for a cemetery for the Mohammadans.

Mr. Ishwarbhai Patel President of the "G" Ward Congress Committee will preside

KARNATAK ASSOCIATION

Under the joint auspices of the Karnatak Association, the Kanara Brotherhood and the Karnatak Ambulance Workers' League, an Elocution Competition will be held at 4 p.m. (S.T.) to-day (Sunday), at Chowna House, Sleater Road, near Grant Road Station. The Competition will be open to all Ambulance Workers, the subject being "Why I become an Ambulance Worker". This will be followed by a talk by Mr. H. Shankar Rau, C.I.E., on "Ambulance work in modern conditions".

ELECTION MEETING AT KHAR

In furtherance of the Bandra Municipal Elections propaganda for Congress candidates, a public meeting will be held to-day (Sunday), at 9 p.m at Khar Laxminagar Pavilion, 10th Road, Khar Road, Bombay. The representatives of the residents association will also attend the meeting and explain their view points for putting up a candidate against the Congress.

BANDRA MUNICIPAL ELECTIONS

Under the auspices of the Bandra Municipal Congress Election Committee, a public meeting will be held in connection with the ensuing elections of Bandra Municipality, to-day (Sunday), at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.) Koliwada Village.

Messrs. J. K. Mehta, Pandurang Patil and Albert (Bertie) D'Souza will speak.

CHAMPION STENOGRAPHER

The Honorary General Secretary, All-India Institute of Stenographers, Calcutta, writes:—

Mr. Narinder Singh, Reporter to the Punjab Legislative Assembly, Lahore, has won the Silver Cup in this year's Stenographers' Championship Challenge Test held on 26th September 1938, thus wrestling the Cup from the previous year's holder. The test was held at 190 words per minute in shorthand for five minutes and transcription on the typewriter was completed in seventeen minutes, i.e. at the rate of 56 words per minute which is a merkable feat. Mr. Narinder Singh committed only 1.5 per cent mistakes in transcription and submitted an absolutely accurate typescript.

Flag Salutation

Under the auspices of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee, the monthly flag salutation ceremony will be performed to-day (Sunday), at 8 a.m. (S.T.) at the Congress House, Sjt. Nagindas T. Master, Vice-President of the B.P.C.C. will unfurl the national flag.

NATRAJ VASHI AT BHAVNAGAR

To Study Folk Dance For New Compositions

BHAVNAGAR, Oct. 28.

Mr. Natraj Vashi, the able Exponent of different schools of dancing in India, is touring Kathiawar. After studying and mastering the different classical types of dances of Java and Bali, he thought it necessary to study the Folk dances of India. He thinks there is plenty of scope for creating new compositions from the Folk Dances, and there is the real combination of Music and Dancing together with the nature of Indian Village Life.

Now-a-days, he is touring the interior part of the Kathiawar, in search for exact beauty and melody combined with Rases and Dandia Ras that he desires.

To the small gathering at the Guesthouse of Sir Chinubhai, Mr. Natraj Vashi gave a very pleasant and illuminating talk together with some different forms of Mudras expressed for the same idea in different styles of dances like Javanese, Balanese etc. In the meeting, the Acting Diwansaheb of Bhavnagar State presided. Among other officers of the State there were many prominent persons who were interested in the upliftment of Art and Dancing.

Bombay Shoe Workers' Strike Continues

BOMBAY, Saturday.

To-day is the fifth day of the strike by more than 200 shoe workers of Nagpada and Bhendi Bazar area. Peaceful picketing was conducted the whole of yesterday till 2-30 a.m. as the Karkhanadars kept open their shops and continued the work up to that time. Workers are determined to continue the strike till their grievances are redressed.

BOMBAY NATIONAL GUARDS

The Secretary of the Bombay National Guards writes:—

The Bombay National Guards are informed to be present at the Congress House to-day (Sunday), at 7-0 a.m. (S.T.) to attend the flag salutation ceremony to be held under the auspices of the B.P.C.C. They should also be present at Congress House at 4 p.m. (S.T.) from where, they will proceed to Ghodapdeo Maidan to make necessary arrangements for the public meeting to be held under the auspices of the B.P.C.C. to support the Trades Dispute Bill.

N B.—Special REDUCED Prices!

CAPITOL

DAILY AT 4, 6-30 & 10 P.M.

GRACIE FIELDS
in her BEST film yet.....

"QUEEN OF HEARTS"

Music, Songs & Laughter!

REGAL

Daily at 4, 6-30 & 10 p.m.

*DICK POWELL *PRISCILLA LANE
PAT O'BRIEN
in WARNER BROS.'
Musical Comedy Hit:

ROMANCE & RHYTHM

New SONGS! New LAUGHS!

COMMUNALISM IS BLOOD-POISONING INDIAN BODY POLITIC

Dr. Bhagavandas Urges Congress Ministry To Solve Problem

BENARES, (By Mail).

Dr. Bhagavandas writes:—

The challenging tours of communal leaders are producing their natural results. Communal riots are cropping up with increasing virulence and frequency. But "out of evil cometh good". The papers, which report the "Serious Communal Clash", in Delhi, of Thursday, 13th October, from which three persons died and over sixty were injured, say that, at an informal conference of officials and non-officials, "the wider question of removing the "root cause" of the present deplorable situation was also considered, and it is expected that a more representative conference will be convened in order to explore the avenues for a settlement". Persons of my way of thinking must deem it most fortunate and rejoice that it has occurred, at long last, to the Delhi authorities and other persons concerned, to consider "the wider question of removing the 'root cause'." It is rather axiomatic in Medical science, that while immediate palliatives must of course be applied, the 'root cause' of the disease must also be diagnosed and kept in view and dealt with most diligently, the palliatives being used as subsidiaries to the extirpation of that 'root cause'. But our politico-economic doctors, in India, have been very neglectful of 'root causes', and their remedies, so far.

LIVING DANGEROUSLY.

It is not made clear by the wording of the press report, whether the gentlemen, who conferred, 'know' the root cause already, and have only to consider the question of removing it, (as if there were any question whether it should or should not be removed!), or whether they have yet to discover it; nor is it made clear whether "the present deplorable situation" means, to them, the particular situation in Delhi only, or whether the situation in the whole country is contemplated. (At this point a friend interjects that we need not worry ourselves overmuch over a few 'casualties', that it is desirable to 'live dangerously' as the Germans say, and to reduce the excessive population of the earth. Even a 'faint heart' like mine would subscribe to this 'wholeheartedly', if only it could be secured without filling the whole moral, mental, physical atmosphere with perpetual hate and malice).

OBVIOUS FACTS.

Now whatever may be in the minds of the Delhi official and non-official representatives, it seems fairly obvious that (1) even if the root cause is known to the comparative few, it is not known, as it should be known, to the millions of India; and that, for even the few, it would be very helpful, it would purge and purify head and heart alike, if that root-cause is now publicly traced to its most secret hiding-places, and dragged to light and exposed to the gaze of the 350 millions, fully and continuously, by means of the press in all the provincial languages as well as English. It is also obvious that (2) occurrences like those of Delhi are not isolated and sporadic cases; but are the consequences of a general blood-poisoning of the whole body politic throughout India, not only in non-Indian India, but, now, for the last ten years or so, in the Indian States, and within the last few months, in Burma, too.

WHO IS TO BLAME

It has, so far, been the widespread opinion of the intelligentsia that the diplomatic machinations of a third party, viz., the bureaucratic government which was following the principle of "divide and rule", was the main cause: and the fact that, even now, the public services, especially those most important and powerful branches of them, viz., the magistracy and the police, are not amenable to the control of the elected Ministers, but are wholly and solely governed by 'the individual judgment' of the Governor.—this fact keeps alive that general opinion more or less, and, on the other hand, the policy of the Congress leaders, "Snatch power first, and think afterwards of how to use it", and their lack of a systematic policy, and the consequent muddle, naturally make the British Government and the non-Congress or neutral interests watchful and distrustful, and justify the retention of the power of 'Individual judgment' in the hands of the Governor.

HEART TO HEART TALKS.

Nevertheless, the elective Ministers have much opportunity of helping in every province in which there is communal trouble, they may well call together, ten or twenty or at most thirty altogether of the most sober persons of the two communities, confer with them, in heart-to-heart talks to find out that "root cause".

WORK FOR CONFERENCE.

The chief work of the conference, which should be called by the Ministers, would be to ascertain precisely (1) What exactly are the points in issue between the Muslims "as Muslims" and the Hindus "as Hindus;" (2) What compromises and agreements are desirable and possible on these issues; (3) What are the needs of both Hindus and Muslims in common as mere sheer "human beings" apart from their particular religious beliefs and practices; (4) How far due provision for these common requirements will help to abate the acerbity of the communal special requirements—for, as if fairly obvious, communal and politico-economical considerations have become very closely intermingled; (5) In what ways, if at all, are Hindus "as Hindus" and Muslims "as Muslims" hindering or oppressing each other in respect of educational, or political, or economic, or social, life and progress, out of religious malice or other animosity; (6) Is either community really backward, as compared with the other, in any respect; (7) if it is, how far, if at all, is such backwardness due to its own communal laws, customs, and practices, and how far, if at all, to the mischievous activities of the other community.

Champion Stenographer

The Honorary General Secretary, All-India Institute of Stenographers, Calcutta, writes:

Mr. Narinder Singh, Reporter to the Punjab Legislative Assembly, Lahore, has won the Silver Cup in this year's Stenographer's Championship Challenge Test held on 26th September, 1938, thus wresting the Cup from the previous year's holder.

The test was held at 190 words per minute in shorthand for five minutes and transcription on the typewriter was completed in seventeen minutes, i.e., at the rate of 56 words per minute which is a remarkable feat.

Mr. Narinder Singh committed only 1.5 per cent mistakes in transcription and submitted an absolutely accurate typescript.

Change in Timings from Tuesday 1st Nov.

3rd week

A Story of a man's conquest over nature

See To-night

ASHA

The First Indian Aeronautical film

Produced by Film Corporation at an enormous Cost

Sat. & Sun. 2-45, 5-15, 8, 10-30
Mon. 5-15, 8 & 10-30
Tues. 3-30, 6-30 & 10 p.m.

Released through
RAMNIKLAL MOHAN LAL & CO., Bombay 4

Featuring
KAMLESH KUMARI
VIJAY KUMAR, B.A.
TULSI LAHIRI
ARUNA, DEV BALA
AND OTHERS.

ROYAL OPERA HOUSE

From Tuesday 1st Nov. daily 3 shows 3 30, 6-30 & 10

STAR FLASHES

by CHARLES BRUNO

GLORIA DICKSON HAD HER NAILS BROKEN AND HER HANDS CHEMICALLY STAINED TO MAKE THEM LOOK SUFFICIENTLY TOIL-WORN FOR HER ROLE IN "THEY MADE ME A CRIMINAL".
WHEN 380-LB. FERDINAND MUNIER MOUNTED AN ELECTRIC HORSE FOR SCENES IN "GOING PLACES", THE MACHINE WOULDN'T BUDGE UNTIL EXTRA POWER LINES AND ANOTHER MOTOR WERE ATTACHED.
TO MOVE EQUIPMENT TO LOCATION FOR "DESERT SONG" A 15-MILE PLANK ROAD WAS BUILT OVER THE DESERT.
(Copyright, 1938, by The Bell Syndicate, Inc.)

NOT MORE THAN 5 SHALL GATHER

AMBALA CITY, Oct. 29.

The District Magistrate of Ambala has issued proclamation prohibiting the Assembly of five or more than five persons in connection with the Kalsia State agitation in the district for a period of two months.

The order has been issued to check the entry of Jathas into the State under Section 4 of the Indian State Protection Act of 1934.—A.P.

MINERVA

HOME of GREAT FILMS

To-day: 2-30, 5-15, 8 & 10-30 p.m.
To-morrow: 5-15, 8 & 10-30 p.m.

From TUESDAY, Nov. 1st:

DAILY 3 SHOWS:
at 3-30, 6-30 & 10 p.m.

MINERVA'S

"VASANTI"

HINDU MARRIAGE CUSTOMS—II

The Wedding Ceremony

By G. ANNAJI RAO, M.A., B.L.

(The minor details as well as sequence of some of these ceremonies may vary in different communities and even among different "gotras" of each community).

The "Kanyadanam" or the giving away of the Bride is the most important of the ceremonies connected with a Hindu marriage. The "muhoortham", or the auspicious time fixed for it, is nowadays easily ascertained by reference to a watch, but in the olden days before watches were invented, it was not so easy to arrive at the correct time. So many "ghatikas" after sunrise, would be the "muhoortam" fixed. It was thus important to calculate the time with particular reference to the sunrise on that day. This method of calculation, though rendered obsolete by the invention of watches, is still kept up at marriage ceremonies.

Ancient Time-keepers

How did the ancients calculate time before the invention of watches? The survival of an ancient custom gives the answer to this question. The Brahmin priests calculated time by means of a time-measuring bowl, which had a tiny hole at its bottom. This hole was so regulated, that if the bowl was placed in water it would fill and sink in exactly twenty-four minutes or one "ghatika"—two and half "ghatikas" being equal to one hour. The task of calculating the time by this means during the marriage day was allotted to the bride herself, who by her position, had no other duties to perform, while everyone else in the pandal would be otherwise busy.

Early before sunrise, to the accompaniment of the inevitable country music, the bride and her parents, with the family priest, after an early bath, would go in procession to the family well to fetch water and would place the water just at sunrise in a vessel wherein the time measuring bowl would be allowed to float. The bride seated before the bowl, would receive strict injunctions to watch it until it went down and then immediately to refloat it, and continue to do so, and for each complete filling to place a red mark on the wall in front of her. When the required number of "ghatikas" were thus seen to be marked on the wall, the family priest would suit his duties to the "muhoortam." The story of the famous astrologer of Southern India,—Bhaskaracharya, and of his pretty daughter Leelavati,* shows how important this time-keeping ceremony was in the olden days, before watches were invented. The ceremony is still retained in Hindu households, though the modern bride need not keep a regular count. She passes her time with her girl companions who now crowd round her and impart to her such information about the general appearance of her husband-to-be as they may have gathered at the other, i.e., the bridegroom's pandal. For the bride, in most cases, has not yet seen the bridegroom, whereas her friends must have seen him in the first day's welcoming ceremony.

The Legal Fiction Of "Kankana"

Any birth or death in a Hindu family, even of a distant agnate, is cause for ceremonial pollution and disentitles the parties from taking part in any religious or social ceremony. But this bar is avoided by a legal fiction that it does not apply to those who wear the "kankana," which is a silken thread like a 'rakhi,' to which a piece of turmeric is tied with appropriate 'mantras.' Before starting for the bride's pandal with his prospective father-in-law who comes to invite him to be married, the bridegroom is given a "kankana" to wear, and his sole duty thereafter is to see that the marriage ceremony is duly completed. He is exempted from all other social or religious duties not connected with his marriage. In the olden days, if he was a warrior, he was exempted from the duty of fighting. King Dasharatha is thus said to have persistently avoided fighting with his otherwise invincible enemy, Parashurama, who daily called at his gate to challenge Dasharatha to mortal combat, by wearing a "kankana" for a fresh marriage each day.—until Dasharatha's son, Sri Rama, was of a sufficient age to accept the challenge on his father's behalf and to defeat Parashurama. Similarly, no process of law would touch a person wearing "kankana." It is said even Pindari raiders used to leave the bride and bridegroom unharmed, while plundering and pillaging and even killing others in the villages. In the olden days a "kankana" was an absolute protection to the wearer and in the present days it permits him to go through the ceremony of marriage regardless of the rules of ceremonial pollution. A similar "kankana" is tied to the right hand of the bride.

*The Return From Kashi **

The ceremonial march of the bridegroom to Kashi (Benares) for the supposed completion of his education before marriage and his recall by the prospective father-in-law with promise of his girl in marriage, is another survival of the times when Kashi was the highest academy of Hindu learning. As an earnest of his promise to give the girl in marriage, the bride's father places a cocoanut, the symbol of fruitfulness, in the boy's hands and leads him to palanquin or horse, while himself humbly walking by his side, the gorgeously dressed bridegroom being the centre of a vast procession.

Varat Procession

The Varat Procession is rendered as grand as money and enthusiasm of friends can make it. All the beauty, wealth and splendour of the caste and also of the village foregather to make the occasion worthy of remembrance. There being no registration for Hindu marriages, the widest publicity thus given to it ensures its remaining in the memory of every citizen connected by family or other ties with the parties.

Meanwhile, in the bride's pandal is gathered a vast audience. Near the gaily decked 'mantap' are seated the priests. The bride's father leads the bridegroom to the 'mantap' and there the boy sees before him a white screen held up by two priests. The gaily decked bride, wearing sweet-smelling flowers in her hair and gold ornaments all over her body and clothed in a bridal sari—the best available of its kind—with yet no 'padar', for she is still a maiden, is led by her maternal uncle, and is made to stand on the other side of the screen. The bride's father then takes away the cocoanut from the bridegroom's hand and places in its stead a garland of flowers. A similar garland is given into the bride's hand, while the priests of each party in their turn chant the 'mantras' of welcome and enquiry.

First Meeting Of Bride And Bridegroom

"Who mayst thou be, oh honoured guest of noble mien? And what is thy business in this gathering of virtuous men? Vouchsafe thy name and lineage unto us"—chants the priest of the Bride's party.

Another priest, as spokesman of the Bridegroom, then responds with another 'mantra' to the following effect:

"I am the grandson of the famous 'A', the son of the virtuous 'B' and my name is 'C'. I belong to the blessed gotra 'D' of the great Rishi 'E'. But who is the girl I see before me? For I have come to seek a good girl in marriage."

To which comes the response also in 'mantras':

"She is a virgin, the granddaughter of the famous 'X', the daughter of the virtuous 'Y', and her beautiful name is 'Z'. She is possessed of all the qualities to make her a dutiful and virtuous wife, being born in the blessed gotra of the great Rishi 'L.' Oh, stranger of noble mien! She is in every way worthy of thee!"

Then all the assembled priests and guests, at the humble request of the bride's father, call the entire audience to attention by declaring in a loud chanting voice that the 'muhoorta' is most auspicious.

'Sumoohoorta Savadhana'!

The entire audience take up that welcome announcement and by throwing coloured rice at the 'mantap' give their blessing, while the country music drowns even the voice of the priests, who are uttering 'mantras.' The maternal uncle of the bride then guides her hand—if she is too young she is held up—until from across the screen, she is able to garland her accepted husband, who thereupon [illegible] wife. The pair are then declared to have been chosen by each other and their choice is declared as approved by the priests, parents as well as by the audience assembled. The screen is then removed

The Kanyadana Ceremony

The fond parents of the girl then come forth and express their whole-hearted consent by the Kanyadana ceremony. The mother of the girl pours the consecrated water from a vessel on to the hands of the girl's father, who in turn allows the water to fall on the hands of the bride and thence into the bridegroom's hands. When this the most important ceremony is over in the nick of the "muhoortam," the bride's parents leave the inner 'mantap' and attend to their other duties in the main pandal, where they display to the bridegorom's parents and to the audience assembled the jewellery, plates and saris meant for the bride. Any unpaid balance of the settled dowry is also then paid up into the hands of the bridegroom's father. The distribution of sugar, fruits and 'pan supari' to the guests proceeds apace, while the newly married couple are taken by the priests to each elderly male or female relative to offer the betel plaque and to receive from each a blessing as the bridal couple touch their feet reverently.

After thus paying their respects to the elders the bridal pair are made to sit near the sacred fire. The bride, who is now a wife, gets the 'tali' tied round her neck by her mother-in-law and thenceforth she sits on the right of her husband on all religious occasions. This being the first of such occasions, it is she that doles out the water from a tiny silver spoon for his "achamya" (sip), prior to his commencing the "homam' (oblation) with the sacred fire lighted by the priests. Each oblation that is given to the fire is to be handed in by the bride, though the actual pouring in of the ghee and other oblations into the fire may thereafter be continued by the priests. It is henceforth her right to initiate the ceremonies on her husband's behalf. It is related in the "Ramaswamedha," that when Sri Rama had to perform the great Aswamedha sacrifice, his wife being in exile, her image was kept in her place,—so important was considered a wife's presence near her husband on all ceremonial occasions. When the fire of the "homam" is sufficiently large, the bridal pair are both made to stand up to take the marriage vow.

The Marriage Vow

The bridegroom is asked to hold the right index finger of his bride with his right hand and then to take seven steps,—Saptapadi—round the sacred fire, while the priests assembled chant the 'mantras' which are to unite their two bodies into one. They then pass the sacred ceremonial thread seven times round the wedded pair, who in the meanwhile also together step over a soap-stone seven times. 'Mantras' impress-

(Continued On Page 32)

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* The tradition about Leelavati is that her horoscope allowed but a bare 'ghatika' wherein she could be happily married. When her father placed her before the time measuring bowl, her pearl necklace happened to snap, depositing a small pearl in the opening of the bowl and preventing the calculation. The mistake was found out too late and the father, rather than get his daughter married after the auspicious hour had passed away, preferred to keep her unmarried. He commemorated her memory with his famous arithmetical work, which was named after her, as "Leelavati". G. A. R.

* The Kashi Yatra ceremony, like the earlier Samavartana, is observed, for obvious reasons only during a bachelor's marriage. When a widower marries again, these ceremonies are omitted.

Mahatma Justifies Restoration Of Bardoli Lands

Bombay Government Not Guilty Of Injustice: They Have Avoided Coercion Or Blackmail

Under the caption "The Confiscated Lands" Mahatma Gandhi writes in Saturday's "Harijan":—

"It would be wrong on my part if I allowed it to be said that the Bill to provide for the Restoration of Lands forfeited during the Civil Disobedience Movement just passed by the Bombay Legislature, miscalled expropriatory law, would not have been passed if I had my will. I must make the confession that I had some hand in the Ministers' bringing in the Bill. Indeed I felt that any other course would be less than correct. Any parley with those who had bought the lands would be either coercion on behalf of the Government or blackmail by the so-called owners. If it was right to restore the lands to the true owners, it should be done by law.

If the Government had not the power under the Government of India Act even to pass such an innocent and necessary relief measure, it was worse than the critics had described it to be. I hold that the Bombay Bill is more than just. The clause providing for compensation to the so-called owners to the extent of their outlay plus interest makes it more than just. The provable facts about these lands are that they were bought in collusion with the authorities. Indeed it was difficult for them to find purchasers. The lands were sold to terrorize the people. It was part of the repressive policy, and they were sold in some cases for a song. When the Government that resorted to such terrorism gave place to those who were its victims, surely, they must be credited with magnanimity when, instead of confiscating the lands purchased collusively and in the teeth of strong and overwhelming popular opposition, they offered compensation.

"Had the fight between the Government and the people been violent instead of non-violent, the victorious party coming into power would certainly have restored without compensation all property to the legal possessors forcibly taken away from the rightful owners. Surely, the situation could not be altered because the fight was non-violent and there was a semblance of legal procedure about the transfers"

The public should know that the lands were first confiscated by the then Government, and when the confiscation did not seem to break the spirit of the fighters, the unworthy means of selling the lands was resorted to. But they seemed to be terrified of their own enormity and they desisted from selling further lands. I would far rather draw the curtain over the painful past. I have raised it just to let the reader know that the Bombay Government have not been guilty of injustice.

DEVELOPMENT OF COIR INDUSTRY

Cochin Minister Collecting Statistics

(From Our Correspondent.)

ERNAKULAM, (By Mail.)

A scheme for the regimentation of the coir industry of the State from its present plight is now being contemplated by the Hon. Dr. A. R. Menon, Rural Development Minister, Cochin State. If the scheme materialised, it would give employment to 20,000 and would be considered to the benefit of having a popular Minister in the machinery of the Government. The capital expenditure in connection with the scheme is expected over to be 80,000 rupees.

The Minister at present is studying the possibilities of developing the cottage industries, particularly the coir industry, for which facilities exist on the vast littoral tracts in the State.

The Minister is collecting statistics regarding coir yarn trade, the markets for the finished products in India, and abroad, and the ways and means of developing the industry so as to ensure work and wages for the poor and better returns on the outlay.

The scheme, will be presented to Sir Shanmukam for his approval after his return from London in November.

FROM TUESDAY 1ST NOV.
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2
SECOND GLORIOUS WEEK

NEW THEATRES' Social Epic

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PICTURE, purely Indian atmosphere.....of the aristocrats as well of the poor!

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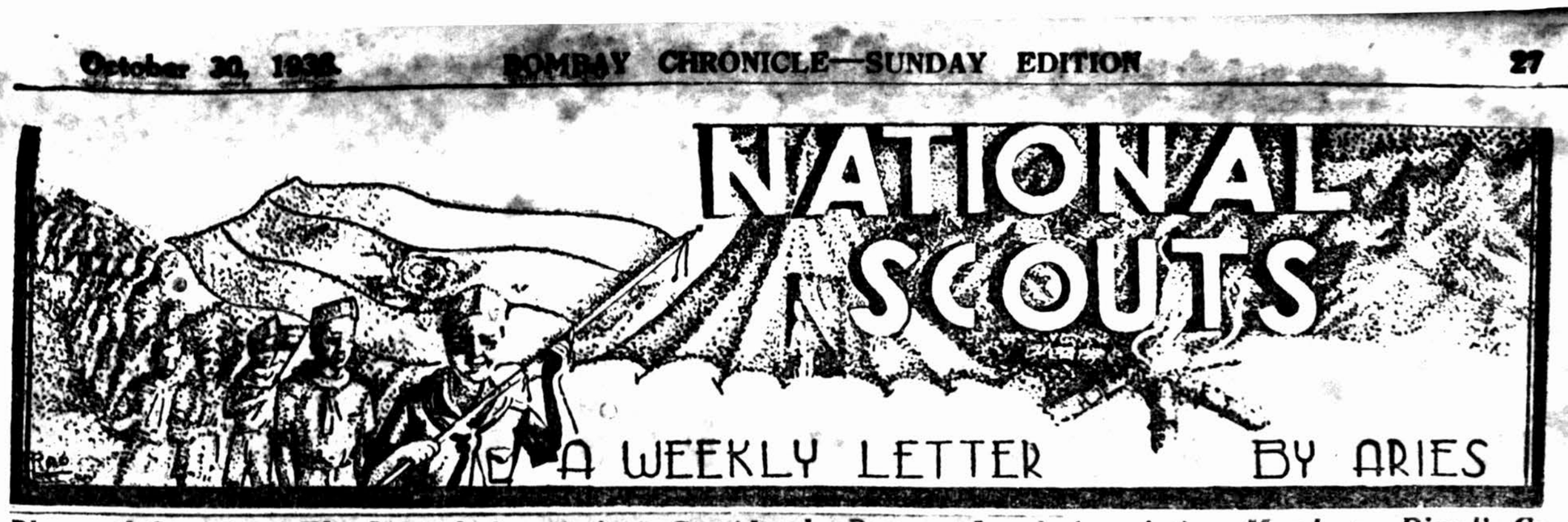
The ROXY

"FAMOUS GIMMES"
by MARTHA RAYE

GIVE ME A LEVER LONG ENOUGH, AND A PLACE TO STAND AND I'LL MOVE THE WORLD!
GIVE ME A SAILOR! AS LONG AS HE'S NOT A LOVE-'ER AND LEAVE-'ER TYPE I'LL STAND FOR ANYTHING - OH, BOY!
S/EBEL

GIVE ME A SAILOR



Play and Scouting—The Lo cal Associations Go Ahead—Become Local Association Members—Diwali Camp Fire in the Slums.

We gladly publish below a very interesting article sent to us by Mr. E. J. S. Ram, B.A., D.P.E., D.S.W., Physical Director of the Nagpada Neighbourhood House. Play activities form the basis of the scout programme. Scout activities worth the name must be pleasurable and afford interesting training and education for the young. The A1 Scout-master does not merely play games. He does not merely know the technique of games. Behind the games he sees the human being functioning in a vital sphere of life. He sees the development of character, the intense enjoyment in the activity and the gradual growth of the individual as part of a conscious, harmonious society. We hope many persons like Mr. Ram, who are specialists in any aspect of child life, will send in contributions to Aries c/o "The Bombay Chronicle," for publication.

The Importance Of Play Activities In Scouting

(E. J. S. RAM, B.A.)

Scouting and camping have a wider range of activities in their scope than play and games. Scouting is as serious for a child as working-day activities for an adult. Scouting, when properly done, is a plan of training for a wider, serious and more wholesome life and teaches particularly the ideal of service to others. A camp gives wider and fuller experiences which help the child to grow and develop in accordance with his individual capacities and interests. I shall confine this article to the salient aspect of play and games in relation to the above fields.

But this article has no reference to those scout organisations which exist merely in reports and have little or no real existence among the children. Nor does this include such camps which are conducted and organised for the purpose of carrying on special training of some sort or the other for retreats, conferences and mere propaganda. In such camps any play activities and games are in the nature of relaxation and not a measure feature of the camp life. With these limitations of the subject I shall now proceed to show how both scouting and camping may be ideal agencies for the promotion of play life.

Scouting is said to be a game in itself. It is not meant to be a sort of moral and technical training institution. The spirit of fun and frolic, and of play and freedom must be maintained in scouting. For scouting is a sport for boys which is loved and practised for its own sake.

Cub Dances

In the Cub plan for boys of 8 to 11 years, we find the most ideal form of grouping and organisation yet devised for the conduct of play and games, because it lends itself to an unlimited play of the imagination and creates the true atmosphere for the conduct of all kinds of games.

The Cub dances are one of the finest forms of play for pre-adolescent boys. The mind and the body are kept happily indulged in real play in these dances which teach co-ordination, rhythm and dramatic expression. Nearly all the common group games are played by every good cub pack, and here under the guidance of a Cub Leader, these small children take on new interest and provide opportunities for the realisation of character values which the Play Director would seek in vain to secure among the mass of loosely identified boys on the playground.

Scouting for boys over twelve years of age is not strictly confined to play activities as in the case of the Cubs. But a really good Scout-master is a sportsman and not a pedagogue, who makes the whole of the work a game for himself as well as for the scouts. Of course all the minor and major games are suitable for this group, which again is a small, intimate and friendly unit. Scouting at this stage has a wider range of activities inclusive of tracking, observation and team games to make it appear a full play programme. But it is rather deplorable that more emphasis is laid on parades, drills and displays than on the play features which are its most effective opportunity for interpreting the teaching of the school and home in its relation to social living.

For Timid Boys

But the values accruing from vacation camps which offer the best opportunities for the development of group co-operation in games and athletics are far-reaching and highly beneficial. When the boys are divided into smaller groups of seven to ten each, and live as an homogeneous unit through all the activities of camp life, there is a splendid basis of carrying on athletics and group and team games backed by a group loyalty which it is different to duplicate in the ordinary play activities of a school or a playground.

Camps affords a splendid opportunity to the timid boy to shake off his inferiority complex. While he manages to get away from the games everywhere else, here in the camp, he has no chance to escape. His group needs him and his friendly camp mates and councillors are in a position to break down every resistance he offers. It has been found that boys who have withstood many efforts to interest them in games in town have been won over quickly by their camp group and have come to a new realisation that they are worthy and able to take part in active games and group play life with their fellows.

Social Living

In the friendly sympathetic atmosphere of the camp will be found one of the best opportunities to demonstrate the use of group athletic contests using a scoring table basis. Where the points of the poorest performer count as well as the star athlete's, the unfortunate ridicule and sharp discouragement, which so frequently follow the bungling efforts of the novice, gives place to a whole group of friendly and sympathetic boys trying to teach the beginner how to perform and to encourage him to do his best to score the maximum number of points for his side. Under such favourable and helpful circumstances an immense progress is made, which amazes every one, most of all the boy himself. Then, as a strong performer strives to obtain a fine score in order to make up for the weaker members, (not to gain prize for himself), a sound principle of real and helpful social living is demonstrated.

With a change in the philosophy of scouting from discipline and badge-hunting to more emphasis upon the interest of the children, new avenues have been opened for games and athletics in scouting. Scouting and camping of the right type is failing in its duty if it does not have games and athletic activities as an integral part of its training process for all scouts. Games and sports should be available to all scouts and once they get interested in these nothing can stop them from participating in these activities seriously to "keep fit." In order to enlist the interest of the largest number of scouts and to add variety to the play programme, athletic efficiency tests, badge tests, leagues and tournaments, intra-mural athletics and play days should be introduced. If serious efforts are made by leaders and scout-masters to infuse and encourage as much of play life among scouts as possible it will help them to attract a larger number and to obtain better results for the good of the scout brotherhood.

* * * *

Local Associations

The Local Associations in Bombay have at last taken shape, thanks to the zeal of Prof. V. G. Rao, Mr. Char and his able lieutenant, Mr. Bhosekar. Three meetings were held during the month. As a result of these four committees have now come into existence under the direct management of Mr. Bhosekar, the Asst. Organising Commissioner. One select committee manages the entire affairs of the city, and three sub-committees are organised to bring into existence the North Bombay Local Association, the South Bombay Local Association and the Suburban Local Association. The northern division will contain the F and G Municipal wards, whilst the rest of the city will be in the Southern division. The suburbs will include the areas between Bandra and Borivli and Kurla and Thana. A happy sign of the various meetings was not merely the big attendance, but the presence of a large number of school principals and professors of colleges. With their wholehearted and complete co-operation we are sure to achieve unique successes in the city and suburbs. The sub-committees will now harness the energies of local schools and their principals and interested teachers, consolidate the open troops and appeal to all old scouters who had left the B. P. Movement in disgust to return to serve the ideals they had served so faithfully so far.

Appeal For Members

Scouting is a public movement. Its spread and its strength depends upon the support it generally receives from the interest taken by elders and parents in the welfare of the children. The membership of the Local Associations is open to any male or female citizen of Bombay on payment of a nominal annual fee We are aware that the general public had refused to touch the B. P. Movement with a pair of tongs, with the result that a handful of limelight seekers had entered the local association to satisfy their mediocre ambitions. Idealists, nationalists, genuine educationists and intelligent parents had naturally kept themselves aloof from the more or less Parsi show that was staged in the city. Now the circumstances are different. We have at least Local Association in the city in which the old I.N.S.A., the Seva Samiti and the old B. P. Association are united under the common, proud name of the Hindustan Local Association. We earnestly hope that all citizens, who are interested in the welfare of the children, will join the Local Associations in large numbers and help the deliberations to make Scouting really useful to the nation. We especially appeal to leaders of all shades of opinions, to educationists, to leaders of various child institutions and the parents to make scouting a part of their usual life activities. The membership of the Local Associations will be a fitting reply to the challenge hurled at Indians by Lord Baden-Powell.

An Introduction

It is unbecoming for these columns to introduce to the Bombay public a person who has served Bombay scouting so well during the last several years together with Mr. S. M. Desai, the popular General Secretary of the I.N.S.A., Mr G. G. Bhosekar was one of the ablest and quiet organisers of the old B. P. movement who worked hard and sincerely to spread the scout ideals in spite of the suspicion and distrust in which it was held during the B. P. days. In these days men like Bhosekar who from day to day performed the hard and routine duties were overshone by the loud and noisy limelight seekers who only spoke at committee meetings. Now the real servants of scouting are coming into their own. It is the privilege of Bombay scouting to be fortunate in possessing patriotic and devoted servants whose nationalism and zeal were so far suppressed by the iron rule of imperialistic scout bureaucrats at Delhi. Mr. Bhosekar now finds in Bombay a new and virile scouting that needs to be steered into prolonged and patriotic service of the children of the city. He has no more to work in aristocratic schools, but he has to answer the call of the slums and the mills area where the future citizens of the land await instruction in character building and national service.

In The Slums

On the night of Thursday, the 20th, in the dismal and dark surroundings of municipal chawls at Poibawdi, Dr. Mehta had an opportunity to look at national scouts in the making. Round a small camp fire, sat more than fifty badly clothed children with hungry faces and bright and shining eyes. A smart scout-master of the same community gave brisk orders that were as briskly obeyed. Soon the musical voices of children burst into merriment as their parents listened to the joys that Scouting bestowed on the neglected spots of the 'Urbs Prima' in India. Some days ago another camp fire was addressed on the auspicious of Dussera day by Prof. V. G. Rao, Mr. Char and Mr. Bhosekar at the Worli B.D.D. chawls in the atmosphere of the old haunts of scouting. At last scouting is shedding its aristocratic glow and approaching the places that really need the cheering ideals of the Great Scout Brotherhood of the world. If every scout-master in the city was scout enough to agree to care for at least one slum scout troop, the Ideals of the movement will be more truly realised.

CRIMINALS COMPETITION

During the Diwali Festive Season when ladies take out their jewels from the safes to adorn themselves and the men settle their business accounts, the police are hard pressed to keep the criminals out of mischief.

We are giving herewith illustrations of 18 such criminals marked A.B.C..... They are clever and know how to disguise themselves to evade detection. You find them disguised in the series numbered 1, 2, 3,.... Although they may hope to escape from the eagle eyes of the police there are few chances of their escaping from the clutches of some of our readers, who are expert private detectives and would catch each and every one of these 18 persons, trying to escape, by changing their dresses or making other alterations so that a man may even appear like a woman or vice versa. The faces are shown in almost the same position. They may be raised or lowered but not turned sideways.

If you use your brains to pick out the disguised criminals, you will not only get credit for the same, but also earn a substantial sum of money for the pains taken by you.

So here is a Good Beginning for the New Year for you. Our Congratulations and Best Wishes.

For example, the woman shown in "L" has disguised herself as a man in No. 3 so we enter "3" against "L" in the coupon. You may similarly fill in the rest of the coupon and send as many entries as you like with Annas 8 for each entry before Wednesday the 9th November 1938 subject to and observing the following rules:—

1. When you have filled in all the Numbers write your name and address in full. in block Capitals.
2. All entries will be received at the counter during office-hours from 10 a.m. to 6-30 p.m.
3. Solution of this Competition will be accepted only on our entry coupons
4. Insufficient Entrance Fee enclosed with Entries will disqualify them.
5. All entries must be received in this Office by the last Post on Wednesday, 9th November, 1938, the closing date. Any entry received after this date will not be included in the competition.
6. Corrected or mutilated entries will be disqualified.
7. In case of ties the management reserves the right to distribute the Prize Money among the winning competitors in any manner they like
8. No responsibility is accepted for any entry mislaid, lost or

Entries by Registered post should be addressed as under:—

COMPETITION MANAGER,
The Bombay Chronicle Co., Ltd.,
Red House,
Parsee Bazaar Street,
Fort, BOMBAY.

Entries by Ordinary post should be addressed as under:—

POST BOX NO 706. G. P O. BOMBAY.

Rs. 2,000 In Prizes

delayed. Proof of posting will not be accepted as proof of delivery or receipt.

9. In no case, any entrance fee or money sent with entrance fees be refunded or credited to another competition or account. No correspondence will be accepted and replied to if it is sent along with the entry coupon. If any correspondence is sent along with the entries, Competition Department will not be held responsible in any way.

10. This is a combined competition exclusively for the "Bombay Chronicle" Sunday Edition; the "Bombay Samachar". Sunday Edition; and the "Bombay Sentinel".

11. Under NO circumstances correspondence will be entered into or interviews granted in connection with this Competition.

12. All competitors enter this competition on the distinct understanding that the Competition Manager's decision is absolutely final and legally binding in all matters pertaining to this competition. This is an express condition of entry.

CLOSING DATE

WEDNESDAY,

9th November, 1938

(Extra Coupons See Page 41)

Criminals Competition

30.10

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I have read the rules and conditions of this Competition and I agree to abide by them.

Name

Address

Around Theatre & Film Land

A GLIMPSE OF MR. PAGNIS-TUKARAM

The Man Who Made Bombay Mad

The "Cinematograph Monthly" describes its representative's interview with Mr. Pagnis of "Tukaram" fame as follows:—

As Tukaram, he turned Bombay mad. An actor—a genius he is Well, this is how we met him.

We were taking tea in a way side Hindu Vishranti Graha. You know, it is very cheap.

A gentleman came, and occupied the next table. We were not particularly attracted towards him, till he began blaming the boy for not serving Chatni in his Puriplate.

One of us said, he is Pagnis. The rest two objected, on the following grounds:—

1. "The man does not look like Tukaram at all.

2 "He has no simplicity of Tukaram on his face.

3. "His dress is so simple that he does not look like an actor.

4. "If he is Pagnis, he won't come to such an ordinary Vishranti-Graha, and fill up his stomach with Puri, Patalbhaji, Kachori and Shrikhand.

5 "Has he no wife, no house? Is he not aware of a better hotel, that is only a few yards away?

In spite of these arguments, our friend remained firm. I thought of playing the role of a journalist. But that gentleman was much annoyed over the dishes, and so I did not dare.

We started talking louder and louder about Pagnis and Tukaram, and then I concluded with—"I am waiting for Pagnis, since 7-30 (p.m.). Now it is 8-30 (p.m.) and still he is not here. Damn it! Since he joined Ranjit he is putting up too much of 'Rubab'."

With the last word, he stared at me with his big eyes. I immediately moved to the counter with two friends, and got out.

We took our 'pans' and were going away. Suddenly, I saw him beckoning me to go near him.

"Who has won the bet?" he began. I was startled, and taking my hat off burst out, "Are you Mr. Pagnis? I am so sorry!"

"Oh, that's all right", merrily he remarked My joys knew no bounds. I told him, the one friend was right and he has won the bet.

He was very cheerful, and asked me to spend the bet-amount on that table. I jumped at that and told my friends to take their seats. But Mr. Pagnis was not serious. And I was disappointed.

While parting he expressed his annoyance at the "obvious" remarks we passed during our arguments. I begged of him to forgive us. And like Saint Tukaram he did.

attack of Rheumatism. My friends believe that only Tukaram-Pagnis

But the same night, I had an will cure it.

Richard Thorpe always has a lion in every picture he directs? When he turned from acting to directing, he started shooting his first picture the day after he had bagged his first mountain lion. Now he uses either a statue, painting or live lion in all his pictures. In "Three Loves Has Nancy", which he directed for Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer he has a painting of a mountain lion on the wall of a drawing room.

Franchot Tone became an actor against the wishes of his entire family? He was educated in exclusive schools in America and Europe and was destined for a business career. He marks his seventh year in pictures with a leading part in "Three Loves Has Nancy" at Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer.

CHARM OF "ADHIKAR"

Barua's Great Work At Roxy

(By B. P. ACHARYA).

The New Theatres have again presented to the public a really good picture which is in no way inferior to their previous masterpieces—"Devdas" and "Vidyapati" Soon after that great picture "Vidyapati", "Mukti" was produced, but though it was directed by Barua and included Kananbala and other celebrities, it did not rise up to the usual standard of their pictures; it was followed by "Abhagin" which was an utter failure mainly due to bad direction, then came that much-advertised "Dharti Mata" of Nitin Bose with a splendid cast headed by Saigal and Uma, but it was another disappointment to the admirers of New Theatres. It was a shock to all lovers of Indian pictures. Many thought that New Theatres had reached their zenith and further improvement was impossible for them. But, New Theatres have done marvels in the past they again repeated their feat. "Adhikar", their latest hit, inspires confidence in the minds of the public, and enhances the reputation of the producers.

The success of "Adhikar" is mainly due to the good direction of Prince Barua. We have seen his ability in "Devdas". His direction in the present picture is a further improvement. Barua has set an example how good direction may create a masterpiece even out of a weak story. Excellent scenario and dialogues were also responsible for the grand success of the picture. Musical direction by Timir Baran who was with Uday Shankar's troupe on foreign tour, and whose excellent work in "Devdas" was much appreciated, also enhanced the beauty of the picture. Some of the tunes rendered by him were enchanting. Photography and other technical qualities of the picture were perfect.

CHARACTERS

Barua was magnificent as Hero —a lover and a dreamer. His success is mainly due to his enormous knowledge of human nature and sensitiveness in acting. He knows that even with less talk one's feeling could be revealed well by the expression of face and action. He enters into the real spirit of the character. Even without music (which unfortunately in India is considered to be an important asset to an actor) Barua is second to none as an actor. He is a real artiste. There was Jamuna, whose acting as Paru in "Devdas" is still fresh in the minds of people. But she has not improved much since then. Barua made her sing but unfortunately her singing was not encouraging. She is alright even without music. Menaka was grand. She was just the girl Barua wanted for that role. Pankaj mullk as the radio singer. sang well. But his character was quite unnecessary. Similarly the introduction of Kapur, whose presence was not needed at all, was a mistake. Jagdeesh's performance as a lawyer was anything but satisfactory. Pahari Sanyal was there, but he had very little to do. He too, sang well. On the whole, it was a picture centered round Barua. Menaka and Jamuna.

The story tells of a poor girl—a daughter of the slums who fought her way to Society and riches. She attained them. but was discarded by everybody. Then she, having realised the futility of possessing wealth, returned to her former life. It is a story of the people who fought for their rights,—that is "Adhikar". Two aspects of social life have been depicted in a convincing way.

It is Barua's picture. His own creation. Hats off to Barua.

Prabha As School Mistress

There is no limit to the types of roles which an established film star would be expected to play. From an ordinary housemaid to a princess, an uncultured village girl to a sophisticated modern woman, from a devoted wife to a flirt, any role should be welcome to an accomplished star. It is the inborn talents that help a star to conduct herself admirably through any role entrusted to her; to make or mar the character rests on the player and an artiste of proved merits continues to hold the approbation of the audience by pleasing them with her performance in any type of role. While no type of role should be beyond the ability of a star, there come to their lot some very trying roles at times. The role of a school mistress, for instance.

To be an accomplished star is different from being a popular school mistress. Histrionic ability to please an audience is different from winning manners to impress a class of youngsters.

This severe test was put to Miss. Prabha, famous Sagar star, the other day when she was asked to play the role of a school mistress in a class room scene for Ladies Only, Director Badami's new picture now under production at the Sagar Movietone Studios, Bombay. How creditably Miss Prabha has acquitted herself in this rather onerous task is well worth knowing. The faithfulness with which she has portrayed the role is sure to convince not only the audience but also the director of the picture and others concerned that this sparkling young star has histrionic talents coupled with an intelligence which could at once solve with ease any perplexing problem presented to her. Any other star confronted with a similar situation would not have stood the test any better. But then, Miss Prabha is unique. If you have watched her closely in "Gramophone Singer," the picture in which she was cast under Sagar banner for the first time, then watch her intimately in Ladies Only. Shooting of this new picture is now well in progress, and we might expect this on the screen in a very short time.

The success of "Gramophone Singer" at the Imperial Cinema, Bombay vouchsafes a tremendous possibility for exploitation of socio-musical photoplays. The Bombay Press has been full of praise for the players,—Surendra, Bibbo and Prabha, and the young Directors V. C. Desai and R. Thakur have been unanimously congratulated for its originality in treatment and newness in tech-

(Continued on Page 34).

NEW THEATRES STUDIO NOTES

Kanan And Saigal In "Street Singer"

CALCUTTA, (By Mail)

"THE STREET SINGER" (Bengali: "SATHI") All the reels have, in the meantime, passed through the final stage of editing.

The 'Trailer' of the Bengali version, which is now being screened at NEW CINEMA and CHITRA, bears ample testimony to the highly entertaining quality of the main-drama, to be shortly seen on the screen.

Director Phani Mazumdar presents a remarkable drama carefully worked out to include every possible element of emotional appeal and wholesome entertainment. All-round excellent acting and numbers of delightful songs from Kanan and Saigal are some of the many outstanding features of this entertaining photoplay.

"THE ENEMY" (Hindi) Saigal realized rather too late. as the hero in this drama, that love itself is not the only winning factor in life. May be, his love for Geeta (Lila Desai) was genuine. But Geeta's parents were not inclined to consider the proposal of marriage with one, who was decidedly of a ruined health. Geeta could do little to help the situation where parents were obstinate.

This is one of the many conflicts in this closely-knitted drama which the celebrated director Nitin Bose will present on the Screen, along with other characteristics. for which his works are well-known.

"ADHIKAR" (Hindi & Bengali) This remarkable production from the director of "Mukti" is expected to be another outstanding contribution of the year. Most of the best-known N. T players will be seen in the different roles including the director himself Crisp dialogues that sparkle with comedy, melodious incidental music and song and screamingly funny situations lead up to a climax, which is sure to provide the desired thrill. The date of release is very shortly expected to be announced.

"BAR-DIDI" (Hindi & Bengali) Director Amar Mallick finished the work of another set, last week where the action terminated in the meeting of Madhobi (Molina) and Monoroma (Menaka) at the latter's residence at Benares.

'Monoroma' is another sympathetic character which has been cleverly developed for the screenplay to enhance the beauty of the drama. Menaka looks charming in this new role. With her pep, youth and personality, she is sure to create a new appeal in the heart of her many admirers.

This week, scenes will be shot in Madhobi's 'prayer-room' which will practically come out as the 'opening shot' of the screen-drama.

"THE SNAKE-CHARMER" (Hindi and Bengali) Little progress was made last week due to the sudden illness of Director Devaki Bose.

Work has lately commenced with Kankan, Nawab and Monoranjan, on the Set. It is another highly exciting scene where the 'Ostad' had to face the volley of attacks that threatened his career.

All the three players who are universally popular are expected to do full justice to the roles allotted to them. Mr. J. N. Mitter is supervising.

MARY ASTOR is the author of two fiction stories that appeared in the Saturday Evening Post, and a play that was produced on stage?

Pictures From Coming And Running Films

A duel between Errol Flynn and Basil Rathbone in "Robin Hood" which stays at Pathe.

Stewart and Huston as father and son in "Of Human Hearts" at Eros.

Shanta Hublikar, a new Prabhat find to play a leading role in "Mera Ladka".

Gary Grant and Katharine Hepburn in "Bring Up Baby" at Wellington Talkies.

Navin Yagnik and Naseem in "Vasanti" in fourth week at Minerva.

Madhuri and Trilok Kapoor in "The Secretary" at West End.

Sports Jottings — From Here — And There

WESTERN AND CENTRAL INDIA PHYSICAL CULTURE CONFERENCE IN DECEMBER

(By J. C. MAITRA)

During the ensuing Christmas Week there will be two Physical Culture Conferences in Bombay. One is the nintn session of the Maharashtra Physical Culture Conference and the other is the first session of the Western India and Central India Physical Culture Conference. The Physical Culture Movement in Maharashtra is of long standing. The All-Maharashtra Physical Culture Association or the Akhil Maharashtra Shareerik Shikshana Mandal, with its headquarters at Poona, are doing valuable work in the direction of propagating physical culture in Maharashtra. They held their eighth Conference at Baroda last year. It was then decided to hold the ninth session in Bombay. It is, however, a matter of gratification that the promoters of the All-Maharashtra Conference have decided to hold side by side a conference embracing not only the Bombay Presidency or Maharashtra but the whole of Western and Central India.

PLIGHT OF INDIAN MASSES

The Bombay and Suburban Physical Culture Association undertook to form the Reception Committee of both these conferences and to do all the preliminary work in connection with them. I understand that a Reception Committee with Dr. K. S. Mhaskar as Chairman, and various Sub-Committees with different functions have been formed to carry on the work. I am sure everybody interested in the physical advancement of our people will welcome the move for holding a representative conference for Western and Central India. It does not need any repetition from me to the effect that the general physical condition of our people is terrible. They are in truth physical wrecks. The foreign domination and their economic exploitation all round have, no doubt, contributed to their present plight.

WANT OF PHYSICAL EDUCATION

But at the same time it cannot be denied that want of physical education is in a measure responsible for their physical degeneration and downfall. To improper and ill-nourishment may be attributed the stunted growth of the people, but it is to the lack of exercise and recreation that we must lay the blame for our weak and ill-health. The Government of our various provinces have now realised the importance of physical education. The Congress Ministries of Bombay, C. P. and elsewhere have appointed Committees to find out ways and means for bettering the physical condition of the people. What they have done, are doing and propose to do in the near future are almost insignificant in comparison with the gigantic task before them.

FOREIGN DOMINATION AND EXPLOITATION

Many people talk glibly of the Western Countries and refer to the great things which are being done for the people by their respective Governments. They, however, forget the fact that those countries are not under foreign domination and they are not economically exploited in the manner India is being done for the last two centuries and more. Very little room or scope is left to the popular Ministers to help nation-building causes. I am sure if our Ministries had as much funds at their disposal as the British and other European Governments, they would have done much more for the teeming millions than the aristocratic rulers of those countries. It is, therefore, useless to blame the Ministries if they cannot bring us the millennium with the touch of a magic wand which they do not possess.

ALL-INDIA MOVEMENT

It is also common knowledge that our masses are notoriously poor—very much unlike their brethren of the West. Therefore, they cannot be expected to feed and nourish themselves as well as their Western brothers and sisters. All the same, ways have to be found out to build up a healthy nation, unless India is going to live the life of a sickling through the future ages and die ignominiously. If the poor masses cannot help themselves, the rich must come to their aid. It is for this reason that not only provincial or Zonal Conferences but All-India gatherings are necessary to discuss and devise plans whereby the great objective of a free and healthy nation may be achieved at no distant date. It is for this reason I cordially welcome the move for holding a Physical Culture Conference of Western and Central India in December next.

GAMES WORTH ENCOURAGING

I understand the Reception Committee will arrange for mass demonstrations of drill and rhythmic exercises to catch popular imagination. These will be held in the northern part of the city, probably at Parel. Most people will agree that that is the right place for holding mass demonstrations. There will in addition be sporting tournaments, chiefly of Indian games. It is a matter of extreme regret that Indian games have fallen into public disfavour, especially in the cities, since Western games like cricket, hockey and football came into prominence. I freely concede that these and other Western games which bring us in intimate contact with the rest of the world and which give us the opportunity of going to their forefront, should be wholeheartedly supported and encouraged. At the same time it must be remembered that these games touch only a fringe of the populace, because they are too expensive for the masses.

A GREAT HANDICAP

Indian games should, therefore, be pushed forward, so that they may form part of National and even International games. It is a matter of satisfaction to all lovers of Indian games that Hututu or Kabadi has been included in the list of Olympic Games in India. It was actually played at the last All-India Meet at Calcutta. Other games may find a place in the provincial and All-India schedule if efforts are made in this direction. The only trouble about Indian games is that they are not codified, that is, the rules of the games are not properly laid down and accepted in all parts of India. Even an important game like wrestling has no legal code in India. I am told that the Maharashtra Conference will give this subject the first place in their discussions. If Indian games are to be popularised all over India and the world they should be codified first.

ALL-ROUND CO-OPERATION

I understand that the promoters of the Conferences are making earnest efforts to enlist the sympathy and support of the prominent citizens of Bombay as well as other parts of Western and Central India. It is gratifying to learn that the Premier of Bombay, Mr. B. G. Kher, has consented to open the Conference. His blessing will go a long way in making the Conference a grand success. In a stupendous task like the physical uplift of the teeming millions of India, hearty co-operation between the Government and the people are absolutely necessary. What the Government cannot give in cash they can give in moral support. It is with the influence and persuasion of the members of the Government that coins may flow in to help the cause which everybody has at heart. Government also needs the help of the public to attain their own object of improving the health of the people. I sincerely hope the conference will not disperse by passing a few pious resolutions after having some academic discussions. They must lay the foundation for an organisation which will develop into a National Physical Culture Association of India. They must appoint a Standing Committee which will work throughout the year to bring about that happy consummation. I propose to write in greater detail on the subject on a future occasion before the Conferences meet.

HINDU MARRIAGE CUSTOMS—II

(Continued From Page 25)

ing upon husband and wife their sacred duties towards each other are then uttered by the priests and the pair are then enjoined audibly to utter the vow of fidelity towards each other for life before the sacred fire and especially to repeat loudly the words "Naati-Charami," i.e., "I shall not transgress this vow of fidelity to thee!"

Felicitations From Brothers

At this juncture, the brothers of the bride foregather in front of the wedded pair in full panoply of their ceremonial dress and bestow their felicitations and approval of the marriage by sprinkling "Laj" or puffed rice over their heads. The eldest of the brothers then presents the bride with the silver toe-rings, which used to be as much an adjunct to her married state as the "tali" or "mangala-sutra" tied by her mother-in-law round her neck. These toe-rings are now out of fashion and no married woman now wears them, though the ceremony of fitting them on is never omitted at the marriages. It is customary for the bridegroom's party to reward these brothers of the bride with gifts of lace-bordered cloth or with a cash present of rupees two per head at the least.

Guests Honoured

The guests assembled for the marriage have by this time received their customary honours of sugar, fruits and "pan supari," and retired to their respective homes to stay there. Only the guests invited for the caste dinner return to the marriage pandal, some in their "soavala dress and some, in defiance of caste rules, in their ordinary dress, to partake of the caste dinner. The bridal pair then break their day's fast and take their first joint meal together.

First Joint Dinner Served By Bride

The mother-in-law for the first time teaches the young bride how to serve the meals to her husband and to the bride herself. They then eat their meals together, when the general feast goes on in the main 'pandal' with great merriment and rejoicings, accompanied by songs and shouts of "Har-Har-Mahadev!" "Pandurang-Hari Vittal!" or "Jai Guru Deva Dutt!"

That night before returning to rest, the priest as well as the mother-in-law point out to the bride, the bright star in the Northern Constellation of the Great Bear, representing Arundhati, the virtuous wife of the Sage Vashishta, and bid her follow the example of that great "Pativrita" or paragon of fidelity.

The bride's dress continues to be of various colours until the fourth day ceremony, but the dresses of the bride as well as of the bridegroom must be of pure white on the fourth day, relieved only by lace of silver or gold thread. During the first bridal night, and throughout the remaining nights of the marriage festivities, the married pair are to sleep on adjacent beds, but with a light in the bridal chamber, and an elderly woman relation sleeping in the chamber to keep watch over them. This is meant gradually to accustom the little bride to the presence of a man near her bed and the stranger's presence is to assure her of her safety. The husband has no access to the wife until another important ceremony is performed, the actual nuptial ceremony which again will be before the sacred fire, when the girl has attained age.

NATIONAL FLAG HOISTED ON MUNICIPAL BUILDING

Dr. Kurtkoti's Call For Hindu-Muslim Unity

(From Our Correspondent).

NASIK; October 26.

Amidst scenes of unprecedented enthusiasm His Holiness Shri Shankracharya Dr. Kurtkoti hoisted the national flag on the building of the Sinnar Municipality on Tuesday evening, when His Holiness exhorted the public to sink all differences of caste, creed and religion and to rally round the banner of the Congress, and warned the public not to be misled by the partisan propaganda carried on against the Congress by Mr. V. D. Savarkar, the "Kesari" and Mr. M. A. Jinnah.

Shri Shankracharya paid a glowing tribute to the work done by Mahatma Gandhi since he assumed the leadership of the Congress and said after the service of the last two decades he made it the greatest political organisation in the world.

Referring to the propaganda carried on against the Congress by Mr. V. D. Savarkar, the President of the Hindu Mahasabha and the "Kesari" Shri Shankracharya emphatically declared that the work of the Congress is being carried on on sound lines, and there is nothing inimical to the interests of Hinduism or for that matter any community or religion in India.

Stressing the necessity of Hindu-Muslim unity, Shri Shankracharya severely criticised the intemperate and inflammatory speeches delivered at the "East Maharashtra Hindu Conference," held at Nandgaon in this district under the auspices of the Mahasabha. He described the policy and propaganda of the "Kesari" and Mr. Savarkar as suicidal and declared that it is quite contrary to the politics and views of the late Lokamanya Tilak, who was a staunch Congressman and a firm believer in the necessity of Hindu-Muslim unity.

Earlier His Holiness was taken in a huge procession that paraded the principal streets of the town. About 5,000 men and women attended the function at the Municipality, where Congress Party is in power.

Conference Of Ministers Of Agriculture In New Delhi

NEW DELHI, Oct. 29.

The Department of the Imperial Council of Agricultural Research has issued the following press note regarding the conference of ministers on agricultural marketing to be opened by the Viceroy at New Delhi on November 29th.

The whole question of the future development of agricultural marketing work and how best the marketing work in India can be co-ordinated with production now require discussion. At the last meeting of the Governing Body of the Imperial Council of Agricultural Research, a general feeling was expressed that a conference should be convened for this purpose during this cold weather.

It has accordingly been arranged to hold a conference of the ministers in charge of agriculture in the provinces and of similar representatives of several Indian states at New Delhi on the 29th and 30th of November 1938.

Invitation to attend the Conference has been extended to other provincial ministers who are interested in rural development and several of them have already accepted the invitation.

The Viceroy has gracefully agreed to open the Conference.—A. P.

Acharya J. B. Kripalani, General Secretary of the A.I.C.C., returned to Allahadbad on Thursday.—United Press.

THIS VERY WEEK WAS A WEEK OF BUILDING UP.
THE JAPANESE SAY "THEY ARE GOING TO BUILD UP CHINA"
"WE'LL HAVE TO IMPORT A LOT OF BRICKS AND MANKIND!"
THE NATIVES OF TANGANYIKA ARE BUILDING GALLOWS — IN ORDER TO HANG THEMSELVES IN CASE THE GERMANS ARE COMING TO "RULE" THEM.
HITLER IS GOING TO BUILD UP A NEW VIENNA WHERE EVERYTHING WILL BE 'ERSATZ'.
THIS HOUSE IS BUILT WITH CEMENT-'ERSATZ' WOOD-'ERSATZ' GLASS-'ERSATZ' DURABILITY 1/2 MONTH
FOOD-'ERSATZ' BUTTER-'ERSATZ' ONIONS-'ERSATZ'
LITERATURE 'ERSATZ'
CLOTH-'ERSATZ'
MANKIND-'ERSATZ'
NO 'ERSATZ', NO HUMBUG, REAL PRISON
THERE IS A MAN OUTSIDE. HE SAYS HE IS THE BRITISH AMBASSADOR COMING PRIVATELY TO HELP US.
"WHAT? BRITISH..?! PRIVATELY..?! HELP US..?! NOW WE ARE LOST!"
MARSHAL CHANGKAISHEK
THE GENTLEMEN OF THE ARMAMENT INDUSTRIES ARE BUILDING UP HUGE FORTUNES BECAUSE ALL COUNTRIES ARE BUILDING UP EVER — LASTING PEACE AND USING ARMAMENTS AS LITTLE DECORATIONS
SAD 38
REFUGEES FROM GERMANY, AUSTRIA, CHINA, CHECHOSLOVAKIA .. (WILL BE COMPLETED AT EARLIEST CONVENIENCE
"No building up for us!"

SCHEME FOR EDUCATION OF WOMEN PRISONERS

(From Our Correspondent)

ALLAHABAD, Oct. 29.

It is likely that the proposed Borstal Jail will be located at Allahabad. Pt. Gopinath Srivastava accompanied by Major Salamatullah, Inspector-General of Prisons, visited the old district jail buildings here in this connection recently. They also visited Naini Central Prison.

It is understood that a local Congress leader has formulated a scheme of educating of women prisoners in Naini Central Jail. One paid lady teacher, besides some part-time lecturers to teach female prisoners may be appointed under this scheme if it is approved by the Government.

There are nearly 60 women prisoners in Naini Jail.

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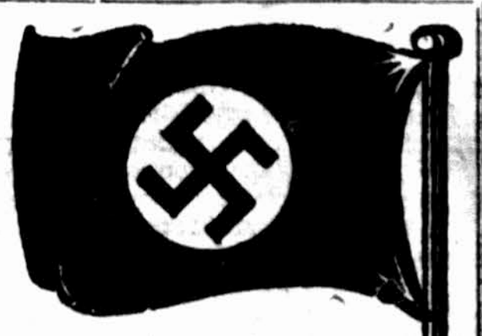
GREAT GERMAN VICTORY IN EUROPE AND VICTORY OF HADENSA



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HUBLI'S DEMAND FOR PROHIBITION

Gilder Opens Maharashtra-Karnatak Medical Conference

HUBLI, Oct. 29.

The Hon. Dr. M. D. D. Gilder, Minister for Public Health, Bombay Government, was accorded a rousing reception, on his arrival here to-day to open the third Maharashtra-Karnatak Medical Conference.

Dr. N. S. Hardikar and others took him round the city, and acquainted him with the insanitary conditions prevailing there.

Later, a deputation of leading citizens headed by Dr. Hardikar waited on the Minister, and requested him to introduce Prohibition in Hubli, which is the biggest industrial and commercial centre of Karnatak.

Dr. Gilder said that the closing of liquor shops on the pay days of labourers was possible, and added that Hubli's demand for Prohibition would receive the attention of Government early, only if the people created, through propaganda, a favourable atmosphere.

The deputationists promised to undertake such propaganda soon.

The Minister opened the Conference at 2 p.m.—United Press.

Fresh Lease For Hubli Municipal Council

HUBLI, Oct. 29.

The Government of Bombay have notified extending the life of the present Municipal Council of Hubli till March 31, 1939.—A.P.

BIHAR MONEY-LENDERS' ACT

Assembly Move For Stay Of All Proceedings Until Federal Court Gives Its Decision

PATNA, Oct. 29.

It is understood that the Government of Bihar contemplate introducing legislation at the coming session of the Bihar Legislature, providing for the stay of all proceedings and suits covered by the Bihar Moneylenders Act, 1938, until the Federal Court has given its decision in the Appeal reported to have been filed before them against the ruling of the Patna High Court declaring Sections 16 and 17 of the act ULTRA VIRES.

It will be recalled that Mr. Justice Khawaja Noor and Mr. Justice Chatterjee held in a ruling given on September 20 that sections 16 and 17 of the Act were null and void as the provisions were repugnant to the existing law and to the civil procedure code.

Hence, under the Government of India Act, they could not be passed by the legislature without the previous sanction of the Governor-General.—A. P

Elaborate arrangements are being made for holding a students' conference in Delhi from November 17 to 19 next. A strong reception committee with Mr. K. P. Shankara as chairman and Miss Uma Joshi as convener has been formed.

Light Over Secret Bombay Conference

Muirhead's Mission: Venue Of Gandhi-Linlithgow Interview?

(FROM A SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT).

BOMBAY: Saturday.

POLITICAL PROPHETS FORESHADOW AN EARLY STIFFENING OF ATTITUDE TOWARDS FEDERATION ON THE PART OF PRINCELY INDIA. THOSE WHO ARE IN THE KNOW OF THINGS AVER THAT THE REVISED INSTRUMENT OF INSTRUCTIONS, NOW BEING SENT OUT, WILL NOT, BY ANY MEANS, "SAVE FEDERATION FROM THE FATE THAT IS AWAITING IT."

Inquiries reveal that less than a fortnight ago a Conference of the representatives of some principal Indian States was held in Bombay and was also attended by a few minor States.

The public had been kept in the dark regarding this Conference, which naturally was not open to the Press. But as a result of my careful inquiries, I am now in a position to say that among the subjects discussed by the Conference were:—

(1) THE ATTITUDE OF THE INDIAN NATIONAL CONGRESS AND ITS WORKING COMMITTEE TOWARDS THE DEMAND FOR RESPONSIBLE GOVERNMENT BY STATES' SUBJECTS.

(2) THE ATTITUDE WHICH PRINCELY INDIA SHOULD ADOPT TOWARDS THE FEDERATION WHICH THE CENTRAL GOVERNMENT WERE ANXIOUS TO INTRODUCE NOT LATER THAN THE 1ST JANUARY, 1940 AND

(3) THE INCOMPATABILITY OF OUTLOOK BETWEEN BRITISH INDIAN POLITICAL LEADERS AND THE INDIAN STATES IN GENERAL ON SOME OF THE OUTSTANDING PROBLEMS.

A NEW PRINCELY PARTY

If my information is reliable, the early inauguration of a kind of party composed of prominent Indian States to resist Congress claims to represent entire India is likely. That the possibilities and the advisability of such a party were discussed by this Conference is now clear. What the individual States had to say on the point at issue is more than one can get information upon at the present moment, but the consensus of opinion, as revealed at the Conference, favoured the inauguration of a party, more or less on the lines above indicated.

PRINCES & FEDERATION

It must be said in fairness to those who met at the recent Conference that their principal object was not so much to resist Congress claims as to resist the extravagant claims put forward by Government even in the revised Instrument of Instructions.

Some of these gentlemen, who met in Bombay, had had interviews with Lord Brabourne or the all-powerful department of the Government of India on the proposed revision of the Instrument of Instructions.

It appears that those who met in Bombay also discussed the difficulties indicated by His Highness the Maharaja Saheb of Bikaner at a recent Durbar in Bikaner.

This speech, which doubtless, threw light on many a dark corner, somehow escaped the attention of a vigilant Press. His Highness really addressed himself to the incompatibility of temperament between British Indian units and Indian Indian units in the proposed Federation of many outstanding problems.

One such point made out by His Highness related to what he characterised as the traditional loyalty of Indian States. In so many words, the Bikaner Ruler pointed out that, while Indian Rulers by virtue of their traditions, were ever willing to rush to the aid of the King-Emperor in the event of a struggle in the West, the Indian Provinces were now a doubtful factor.

What precisely His Highness could have meant was, by no means, left for inference. For, he clearly indicated the attitude of the two Indias in the war which was averted by Munich.

COL. MUIRHEAD'S VISIT

That Colonel Muirhead's visit has something to do with the States and Federation is the belief in Indian State circles. As an emissary of the British Government, it is believed increasingly in Indian States that the gallant Colonel will set about to make independent inquiries regarding the Princely attitude towards Federation. As a matter of fact, the growing aversion on the part of India to the type of federation as now conceived has been made already clear to His Majesty's Government by some of the principal States. That being so, the Under-Secretary of State is now touring India to inquire into, and report on, this new outlook.

REACTIONS IN CONGRESS CIRCLES

That British Indian political circles, particularly in the Congress Camp, will not be unfriendly to the new attitude of the Indian Princes may be taken for granted. The Congress has been protesting against Federation between democratic and autocratic units. It has condemned it as a fusion of oil and water, which can never be natural. That being so, the Congress is unlikely to enter the arena on this question.

That does not mean of course that there should be no federation. We may have a federation of British Indian provinces alone. That India is in no mood to tolerate any further the continuance of irresponsibility in the centre was made amply clear by the recent meeting of the All-India Congress Committee. If only to placate the Congress and to avert a crisis on this issue, the Government of India have got to come to a decision without any further delay. The way lies in federating British Indian provinces alone.

GANDHI-LINLITHGOW CONFERENCE

IN THE CIRCUMSTANCES, A GANDHI-LINLITHGOW CONFERENCE IS INDICATED BY POLITICAL PROPHETS WHO DECLARE THAT, IF AN INVITATION HAS NOT ALREADY BEEN SENT TO GANDHIJI, ONE IS LIKELY TO ISSUE BEFORE LONG AND THAT DELHI WILL BE THE VENUE OF THE TALKS. MORE ABOUT THIS I SHALL WRITE IN A SUBSEQUENT ISSUE.

A. I. INDUSTRIES AND KHADI EXHIBITION

Mrs. Naidu Will Declare It Open At Madras On Dec. 17

MADRAS, Oct. 29.

Mrs. Sarojini Naidu has been requested to declare open the All-India Khadi and Industries Exhibition conducted by the Tamil Nad Provincial Congress Committee on 17th December next.

Mrs. Sarojini Naidu is understood to have accepted the invitation.—A. P.

PRABHA AS SCHOOL MISTRESS

(Continued from Page 30).

nique. The generous public response despite sudden outburst of monsoon, is indicative of the popularity the picture enjoys among filmgoers of Bombay.

Yakub, the arch-villain of the Indian screen who has climbed up the directorial rank has decided the cast for his picture. He himself will be starring in it with Maya and a newly found artiste, and the old timers, Sankatha and Bhudo Advani. Shooting will commence very shortly.

"Industrial India"

The release of General Films' great new picture, "Industrial India," starring Mrs. Shobhana Samarth, at the Royal Opera House, Bombay will take place in the near future. "Industrial India" will succeed "Asha" which will run at the Royal Opera House from the 15th October. Plans are now being busily laid for presenting the film to the public in an effective manner.

Director Mohan Sinha strikes out a new line in "Industrial India." He has hitherto specialized in giving light but very entertaining picture. Now, however, in his latest effort, he combines entertainment with an important message to the country. Industrialization is now in the air, so to say. The most prominent leaders of Congress met recently at Delhi to concert measures to bring India into line with other great nations in respect of industrial development. Very shortly a committee is to meet in Bombay to develop the plans roughly sketched out at Delhi. On all sides there is the talk of new industries being started. "Industrial India" is a timely production, for it emphasises the need for more industries in the country and aims a severe blow at the habit of thoughtless gambling in which most of our rich men spend their substance.

Shobhana Samarth gives in "Industrial India" the most sparkling performance of her career. As the modern young woman, desirous of finding a place in some office or other and failing everywhere until at last she is forced to join a film company, she is absolutely without a rival. She is ably supported by the fine cast that General Films have got together which includes such youthful veterans as Prem Adib, K. N. Singh, R. Wasti and Mirza Musharaf. Baby Indira, who takes the part of the younger sister of the heroine, sets up a new standard among juvenile performers in this country.

Change In Col. Muirhead's Programme

MADRAS, Oct. 29.

Lt. Col. Muirhead, Under Secretary of State for India who was to arrive here on November 30, has changed his programme and is expected to arrive here during the first week of December. He will tour the province for one week.—United Press.

Congress Secretary Attacked

Brickbats At Municipal Election Meeting

NETRAKONA (Mymensingh), Oct. 29.

The Secretary of the Sub-Divisional Congress Committee and Mr. Bijay Choudhury, a Congress worker. were admitted to hospital last night, suffering from injuries sustained during an attack made upon them.

They were assaulted when escorting Mr. Abdul Wahed Bokainagari, M.L.A., a prominent member of the Krishak Proja Party, after a meeting in connection with the local Municipal election at which his speech was constantly interrupted.

Brickbats and other missiles were used during the affray and, in addition to the two persons who are in hospital, several other Congress workers were injured.

Order was restored on the arrival of the Sub-Divisional Officer and other local officials.

The meeting was attended among others by Mr. Surendra Mohan Ghosh, President of the Mymensingh District Congress Committee, and Mr. Pratul Bhattacharya a former State prisoner.

Orders under Section 144 of the Criminal Procedure Code have been promulgated with a view to keeping the peace.—A.P.

"C" WARD MUSLIM LEAGUE

A general meeting of the C. Ward Primary Muslim League was held, when the following were elected as office-bearers for the year 1938-39:

President: Seth Ishak Mahomed Chhapra. Treasurer: U. E. Nalwala. Hon. Secretary: Usman Mahomed Merchant. Jt. Secretary: Usmanbhai Rahimbhai.

Managing Committee: K. C. Master, E. H. M. Mistry, M. K. H. Hashim, K. U. Kandawala, S. R.S. Bapu, M. Abdurrehman, M. Jiwabhai, M. A. Haindaday, Advocate, M. A. Khatri, A. E. Khatri, H. S. Khatri, I. R. Patel, A. K. Chhapra, M. D. Ghoghari, H. M. Khan.

C. Ward District Muslim League Delegates: Mr. Mahomedali Jinnah, Bar-at-Law, Miss Fatemah Jinnah, Mr. Mahomedali Chaiwala, Solicitor, Mrs. Faiz Tyebji, Miss Khadija Tyebji, Miss A. A. A. Fyezee, E. H. M. Mistry, U. M. Merchant, U. R. Sepahi, U. E. Nalwala, K. C. Master, M. Husein, Advocate, A. Aziz Haindayay, Advocate, M. A. Khatri, K. U. Kandawala, H. M. Khan and M. D. Ghoghari.

RANCHI, Oct. 27.—It is understood that the Bihar Government have accepted in toto the recommendations of the Special Officer in charge of the Bihar Rural Electrification Scheme with regard to the personnel of the Committee of Experts to be appointed for examining his report.—United Press.

Outside Bombay Medicines will be sent by V. P. P.

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AROUND CITY COURTS

Bombay, Saturday.

K. E. M. DEFALCATION CASE

Mr. S. J. F. Saldanha, Chief Clerk, of the K. E. M. Hospital, was cross-examined on Friday at the Dadar Court in the case in which Vasantrao Kopkar, an accounts clerk of the Hospital, stands charged with misappropriation of Hospital funds amounting to Rs. 27.400.

Mr. A. R. Gadkari, Defence Counsel, taking up the Charity Funds Accounts of Rs. 2,500 alleged to have been used by the accused argued how it did not come under defalcation charge.

Mr. Gadkari next stated that Charity Amount Fund of the Poor Box account of the Hospital was received from different sources and any amount taken with or without the knowledge of the authorities from the Poor Box Charity, did not amount to defalcation. He therefore further cross-examined the chief clerk.

Mr. Gadkari: The amount of Rs. 500 in the account book was shown till 4th April as having been sent to the Central Bank of India. Was it sent to the said Bank from the Poor Box Charity Fund?

Chief Clerk: It was not sent.

Mr. Gadkari: Then were you not supposed to check the account and see that the amount was sent to the Bank?

Chief Clerk: Yes, but I relied on the accused's word that it was sent to the Bank.

Magistrate: What was the total amount of receipts and expenses written from the 1st of April till the 30th of April and what was the balance?

Chief Clerk: The receipts for the month of April were Rs. 3,773-6-1, and the expenses amounted was Rs. 2,142-6-9. The balance thereon at the end of the month was Rs. 1,272-12-10. This balance of four items and Rs. 2.142-6-9 was sent to the Bank.

Mr. Gadkari:—When did the Auditors audit the accounts?

Chief Clerk:—They audited the accounts every month. Because the auditors would see to their duty of scrutinising the accounts I did not bother myself.

The case stands adjourned to 31st October.

Punch Witness' Evidence In Indian Cotton Exchange Case

Mr. W K. Mankar, Presidency Magistrate, Mazagon Police Court, resumed the further hearing, yesterday, of the case in which Mr. W. T. Halai Special Director of the Indian Cotton Exchange, and seven others stand charged by the Bombay Police under the Prevention of Gambling Act.

Mr. Joachim Alva appeared for Mr. Halai, while the rest of the accused are defended by Messrs. Balubhai T. Desai. Chatrapati. Vyas and Ajmeera.

The Police Prosecutor stated that before the prosecution evidence was continued he would like to interpose some witnesses. When Mr. Desai was asked by the Court whether he had any objections, he replied that he had none, and said: "Ever ready to oblige the Prosecution with as long a rope as they required." (Loud laughter)

Witness Shivram Purshottam stated that he acted as a Punch witness and the raid took place in his presence.

Questioned by Mr Halai, he said that he had a tea-shop He was not a professional Punch. He could produce his licence if required

When Mr. Halai asked him what remuneration he had received from the police for his service Mr Mankar told Mr Halai not to 'fire' random questions at a poor man who was already harassed by being called to the Court time and again.

Mr. Desai:—On the other hand he might have treated the Police to free cups of tea. (Laughter.)

"Signed Blindly".

Witness said that he did not know English. He had signed the Police statement blindly accepting it in good faith.

Mr. Halai gave up the cross-examination saying "This man knows nothing".

Indentification By Labels

During Mr. Alva's cross-examination witness stated that since he did not know English and his mind was divided between his shop and the work for which he was called he could not guarantee as to the contents of the books he had signed. In the court he could identify the seized books more by the labels which they bore of the Indian Cotton Exchange than anything else. He was not even aware of the number of books that were shown to him.

At this stage witness also admitted that he had acted as a Punch on many previous occasions in spite of the fact that he was not a "Professional Punch."

The hearing was adjourned to 31st October.

Alleged Soliciting

The story of an amazing masquerade by a woman who, dressed in male clothes, whistled to three police officers and called one of them "darling" was related, to-day before the Chief Presidency Magistrate when Laxmidevi Bhagsudibai was charged with soliciting for prostitution.

The police stated that the accused was found moving about in Forbes Street yesterday night. She hailed the police officers in a car with a "sweet hullo." The officers were non-plussed. As there was nothing to suggest that she was a woman. Her dress proclaimed her to be a man. She had pants, striped shirts and a sporting coat but her voice and the parting of her hair raised suspicions.

Police further stated that she asked a bogus customer whether he would like to have a good time. She was taken in a car and removed to the police station. When she recognised the police officers, she raised a hue and cry.

After her arrest, one of her servants lodged a complaint with the Palton Road Police stating that the accused had been kidnapped by some persons.

An officer from Palton Road rushed to the scene to make inquiries when he came to know that kidnapping charge was a mere stunt and that the accused nad been arrested by the Vigilance Police on a charge of soliciting for prostitution.

Fire In Confectioner's Shop

A fire broke out at 10-15 a.m. at the junction of Agiari Lane, off Bazar Gate Street, in the shop of an Indian confectioner named Gulari Prasad Sital Prasad. Fire engines from Fort, Colaba and Mandvi, under supervision of station-officers Palamkote and Aliknan rushed to the scene and brought the fire under control within fifteen minutes.

It is alleged that the oil for preparing the sweets was overheated and caught fire.

The building in question is very old with big residential quarters around it. The attention of the Development Department of the Bombay Municipality is specially drawn to this point.

THOUGHT SPIRIT POSSESSED HIM

Inquest Story Of Domestic's Strange Hallucination

BOMBAY: Saturday.

A cinema actor's domestic servant was found hanging by the neck this morning at Chowpatty.

At the inquest on S. P. M. Andaven (25), residing in Ramprasad building at Chowpatty, the actor deposed that the deceased had been in his employ for the last four months. During that time he had an attack of a hallucination that an evil spirit had taken possession of him.

Witness brought a doctor on the 26th instant, who gave him an injection. Deceased complained of pain in the chest. Since then he had been under the treatment of a doctor.

Yesterday morning witness left home and went to work at 11 a.m. When he returned home in the evening, the deceased was not in the house. He made enquiries but found no trace of him. This morning at 7 o'clock people woke him up and took him to the balcony of his building, where he saw the deceased hanging by the neck.

The Bombay Coroner's Jury returned a verdict of suicidal death to-day.

During the week ending October 22 1938, gold to the value of Rs. 42,00,000 was exported from Bombay by sea.

TO FIGHT UNEMPLOYMENT

A SOCIETY FORMED

An All-India Industrial League has been recently registered under Act XXI at Benares, to fight unemployment, to diffuse remunerative industrial education, to extend financial facilites to Indian youths and to promote and safeguard Indian industries. PROMOTERS are two provincial ministers and many other prominent persons.

The League's tentative scheme is fully explained in "Industrial Reconstruction of India", (2nd Revised Edition), a very appealing and universally hailed book full of valuable facts and figures. This with other particulars about the League is offered at cost price, post free. Remit As. 8 to chief organiser, Mr. Kanhaiyalal Gupta.

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BOMBAY & CALCUTTA

SPEAKER'S WARNING TO OPPOSITION

(Continued from Page 21).

to expedite this progress of the bill. The bill had been introduced on the 22nd of September, and taking into consideration the fact that the measure was an important one, and expecting that full and detailed discussion in the first reading would curtail the time required for the second reading, he had allowed nearly ten days for discussion on the first reading of the bill. His expectations however did not bear fruit.

COLOSSAL WASTE OF TIME

The second reading of the bill commenced on the 19th of September, and during four weeks in which it had been under consideration, only 39 clauses had been gone through. There had been during this period, in all, 111 divisions 94 of which had been taken by voting in lobbies, each division taking generally from 12 to 15 minutes. The remaining 17 divisions had been taken by asking the members to rise in their seats, and each such division, had taken generally from 5 to 7 minutes. Worked mathematically, that meant that about 23 hours or approximately five working days had been occupied by divisions.

UNNECESSARY DIVISIONS

Continuing Mr. Mavlankar said that he felt that the large number of divisions were unnecessarily asked. Of course, it was the right of a member to demand division, and that should be acceded to. He had been always very scrupulous about conducting debates in the House, so as to afford to the Opposition all opportunities to express their viewpoints fully. But even then, it was suggested that the prolongation of working hours would be favouring the Government. It was an insinuation of partiality against the chair, and he felt therefore that he could not allow the Opposition members in the way they were going on, but must assert himself more strongly.

"Surely the Chair cannot tolerate any insinuations. If divisions were asked merely for the sake of divisions, speeches were made for the sake of making speeches, and ideas were repeated and irrelevancies indulged in, no effort on the part of the Chair would check it. What was required was co-operation with the Chair.

Hon. Mr. Mavlankar said that co-operation was lacking from the Opposition benches. It was true that the Chair ought to protect the interests of the minority but likewise, it must also protect the majority from the tyranny of the minority.

SPEAKER DETERMINED

The Speaker had therefore decided to have sittings for more hours.

Continuing, he said that he had decided to make use of some of the powers given to the Chair under standing orders. There was for instance power given to the Chair to ask any member to discontinue his speech, as also to prescribe time-limit for speeches. He was sorry that there was no provision for guillotining discussion on the bill, as that obtaining in the House of Commons.

Temperamentally, he was against using these powers, and had no intention of stifling discussion. But he had to do all this with a view to get better co-operation for conducting of House.

NEW TIMINGS

He would therefore announce that the House would meet between 8 and 11 in morning and again from 12 noon to 6 in the evening from Tuesday onwards. The House was then adjourned to 10-30 morning on Monday.

Compulsory Insurance For State Servants

GWALIOR'S LEAD TO SISTER STATES

BOMBAY: Saturday.

"The Chronicle" is responsible for the report that the Gwalior Durbar is considering the advisability of instituting a scheme of life insurance to its servants as protection for their families.

It is understood that a number of families of deceased servicemen approach the Durbar for financial help because the earning member has been gathered to his forbears long before his normal life. In such circumstances, the Maharaja has either to meet the demand from out of his own privy purse or ask the Treasury to show mercy to the dependents of the late servant of the State. Now both these courses are impractical. The first method may not always be likely while the second is definitely unfair to the tax-payer.

So, His Highness has decided to promote a scheme of compulsory insurance to State servants who will be obliged to make these compulsory savings for the benefit of their families.

The scheme, when it is finally adopted, will not disqualify the insurer in respect of the pension he is entitled to at the end of his service.

I understand that the State is now engaged in discussing the possibilities of inaugurating this scheme.

One idea is that the subject may be placed in the hands of a British Indian Insurance Company, but the implications which such a course involves do not appear to commend themselves to the Durbar, for, under the present law, the State accounts in regard to insurance premiums will have to be submitted to the British Income-Tax Officers and insurance officials for assessing the income-tax and for the investing of premium incomes in such securities alone as are approved of by the Government of India's Insurance Act. Prominent officials of Gwalior think that such a step will be derogatory to the sovereignty of the Durbar.

The other alternative is to have in Gwalior an Insurance Department of the Gwalior State with a special officer in charge, such as is being done in Mysore.

Sir Manubhai Mehta and Mr. Carson, Home Minister and Finance Minister respectively of the Gwalior Government, are understood to be inquiring into the subject.

An early decision and announcement may be expected. In the event of the State's decision to have an Insurance Department of its own, it is possible that State subjects will also be permitted to insure their lives in the new scheme.

According to those, who favour the State Insurance Department, such a course will leave ample money for the internal and industrial development of Gwalior.

Exhibition Table Tennis In Bombay

BOMBAY'S PLAYERS TO MEET INTERNATIONAL CHAMPIONS

The two International Table Tennis players, G. V. Barna and L. Bellack, who are at present touring Australia, are due to arrive in Bombay on Nov. 5 and out of their stay of one month in India, they will play on three days in Bombay and other exhibition matches at Bangalore, Madras, Calcutta, Agra, Delhi, Lahore and Karachi.

Barna and Bellack will play against each other as well as against Bombay's best players on Nov. 5 at Bandra Gymkhana and November 6 and 7 at the Bombay Gymkhana.

BOMBAY'S PLAYERS

The sub-committee of the Bombay Presidency Table Tennis Association have selected K. H. Kapadia, D. H. Kapadia, H. M. Barafwala, I. N. Laljee and H. K. Shivdasani to play against the visitors.

The first three were selected on their merit having figured in the finals of the Byculla Y.M.C.A., Bombay Presidency and J. W. Thomson Open Tournaments, while the other two are also attractive players possessing all the strokes in the game.

Saturday's Cricket In Bombay

Pawasker's Brilliant Century For Hindu Gymkhana

The Hindu Gymkhana, without the services of some of their star batsmen, who are playing for Bombay, in the Cricket Championship of India at Baroda, did exceedingly well in batting, in their week-end fixture, against the 'Rest' XI, at their ground, at the Kennedy Sea Face on Saturday.

Batting first they ran up a big total of 246 for the loss of 3 wickets.

A feature of the match was S. K. Pawaskar's brilliant display with the bat for his 103, which included 17 fours.

When the stumps were drawn on Saturday, K. H. Jobanputra and P. V. Gupte were not out with 52 and 56, respectively, to their credit.

The Cricket Club were at home to Dr. Kanga's XI, who had made 165 for 5 wickets at the close of play.

N. Canteenwalla was in a bright mood and remained unbeaten with a well-made 84.

The following are the scores:—

HINDU GYMKHANA VS. THE REST XI.

HINDU GYMKHANA (1st Innings.)	
A. J. Dossa, l.-b.-w. Harris ...	20
S. K. Pawaskar, b Harris	103
R. W. Sohoni, l.-b.-w. Harris.	6
K. H. Jobanputra, Batting ...	52
P. V. Gupte, Batting	56
Extras	9
Total (for 3 wickets).	246

C. C. I. VS. DR. KANGA'S XI.

DR. KANGA'S XI (1st Innings.)	
J. Wadia, c Dadysett, b Dowson	4
F. Nariman, c Dowson, b G. Laljee	6
E. Ilbara, l.-b.-w. G. Laljee ...	1
P. Khambhata, l.-b.-w. Y. Laljee	26
N. Canteenwalla, Batting	84
S. Darashah, b Y. Laljee	24
P. Kateli, Batting	15
Extras	5
Total (for 5 wickets).	165

HAZARIBAGH, Oct. 27.—It is understood that the Maharaja of Ramgarh has agreed to lease out free of rent the Ramgarh Raj office premises in Hazaribagh which is now lying vacant, to the Bihar Government for the proposed Military School.—United Press.

Princess Dureshawar, Consort of H. H. the Prince of Berar, and her son Prince Mukaran Jah sailed for England on Saturday. On the left the Princess is seen with her mother, and on the right the Prince is seen playing with a toy aeroplane on board "Viceroy of India".

Only Organisation Battling For Swaraj

Congress Belongs To Workers

A public meeting held under the auspices of the Labour Sub-Committee of the B. P. C. C. at the maidan opposite the Bholwada Police Station, ended amidst confusion, on Saturday evening, on account of the persistent hostility of some members of the audience towards the organisers.

Mr. S. B. Mahadeshwar who presided over the meeting, in the course of his speech, said that the Congress Government had the welfare of the workers at heart, and had devised this Bill for their good. He deplored the hostility of labour leaders towards the Bill, and their alliance with other reactionary parties. He said that the Congress Government had distributed a large number of pamphlets explaining the Bill because they did not want to do anything without giving the people concerned, an opportunity to express their opinion on it.

FULFILLING PROMISES.

Mr. B J. Mhatre who next addressed the meeting, said that, when the Congress decided to enter the Legislature, it had issued a manifesto setting out its intentions with regard to labour. After accepting office, the Congress Cabinet had issued a communique on August 17, 1937, explaining its labour policy and stating that they would devise a machinery to settle industrial disputes. The present Bill was intended to carry out the promises then made

After Mr. Mhatre had finished his speech, a worker Mr. Powar, denied that the workers were against the Congress. He asserted that the Congress belonged to them and they were proud to be of the Congress. The workers knew that the Congress was the only fighting organisation that was battling for Swaraj, and they had fully supported it. But, he claimed, they had a right to point out to the Congress, that it was departing from the promise it had given to the labourers.

Mr. Mahdeshwar remarked that he was very glad for the enthusiasm displayed by the workers for the Congress. If they felt there were any shortcomings in the Congress, they should join the Congress, and attempt to set things right. But he deplored the alliance of the labourers with anti-Congress elements, and the manner of their opposition. He asked if Congressmen would be given a chance to address a labour rally.

I. L. PARTY

Yet another member from the audience, who gave his name as S. R. Gaekwad, claimed to speak on behalf of the Independent Labour Party.

He said that, on the one hand, the Bill was acclaimed as a Heaven-sent gift and, on the other, it was denounced as a Black Bill.

Pitiable Plight Of Jews

Thousands Of Polish Citizens Mostly Jews Being Conveyed By Cattle And Grain Trucks To Polish Frontier

BERLIN, Oct. 28.

WHILE THOUSANDS OF POLISH CITIZENS, MOSTLY JEWS, WERE BEING CONVEYED BY TRAIN FROM ALL PARTS OF THE REICH TO POLISH FRONTIER, MANY OF THEM WITH CATTLE AND GRAIN TRUCKS, HEART-RENDING SCENES WERE WITNESSED AT THE AMERICAN AND POLISH EMBASSIES.

Jews on the waiting list pleaded with the former Embassy, often in tears that their applications should be expedited, while Polish subjects appealed against the decree to their Embassy.

At various centres Polish Consuls are reported to have intervened with a view to getting expulsions stopped—in a number of cases successfully.

Meanwhile Warsaw reports say that negotiations are continuing between the Polish and German Governments regarding a round up and Count Moltke, German Ambassador in Warsaw, has left by air for Berlin.—Reuter.

MEASURES TAKEN ONLY AGAINST POLISH JEWS

BERLIN, Oct. 29.

Negotiations between the Polish and German authorities over expulsions continue. Meanwhile the expulsions continue also. While inspired German information carefully avoids mentioning Jews, Polish circles in Germany assert that the measures have only been taken against Polish Jews.—Reuter.

EXPULSION TO BE SUSPENDED

WARSAW, Oct. 29.

A communique has been issued announcing that "the German authorities have expelled considerable number of Jews holding Polish passports"

The communique adds "The Polish Government have intervened energetically in Berlin".

It is understood that the German authorities have agreed to suspend expulsion. It is officially stated here that the negotiations that are proceeding are described as being on the way towards a satisfactory solution.—Reuter.

DEPORTATION OF POLES POSTPONED

BERLIN, Oct. 29.

Well-informed German quarters are unable to confirm a report that the deportations of Poles have been cancelled, but it is reported that Germany has postponed the measure on Poland's agreeing to put back the passport control time limit.—Reuter.

HUNGARIAN TROOPS TO MARCH INTO CZECHOSLOVAKIA

BUDAPEST, Oct. 29.

Hungarian troops are expected to begin the occupation of Czech territory which is being transferred to Hungary within about 48 hours.

It is stated in authoritative circles that Hungary has already passed on a request to Germany and Italy to arbitrate in the dispute as speedily as possible.—Reuter.

SLOVAK GOVT. FOLLOWS RUTHENIA

Abolition Of All Political Parties

PRAGUE: October 29.

It is understood that the new Slovak Government intends to follow the example of Ruthenia and abolish all political parties.—Reuter.

DEPORTATIONS CONTINUE

Round-up Of Destitute Jews In Germany

BERLIN, Oct. 29.

Reuter is officially informed that while negotiations between Poland and Germany regarding deportation of Polish Jews are proceeding no agreement has yet been reached.

Deportations continue and it is understood, will only be halted if Poland cancels the decree.

It is stated that there are 150,000 poles in Germany, including a 100,000 Jews. It is claimed that Germany postponed action and only acted when no satisfactory reply was received from Poland. Thereafter the authorities rounded up those regarded as "undesirable" and mostly destitute Jews.—Reuter.

GERMAN-POLISH DEADLOCK

WARSAW, Oct. 29.

The negotiations between Germany and Poland on the subject of repatriation to Poland by Germany of Polish Jews are, said by Polish political circles to have met with no success.

As far as it is known, no groups of Jews have yet been sent across the Polish frontier by Germans.

Meanwhile, thousands of Polish Jews rounded up in Germany await in trains and concentration camps while their fate is decided.—Reuter.

WALK-OUT IN MUNICIPAL BOARD MEETING

Protest Against Adjournment Of House

(From Our Correspondent.)

POONA, Oct. 27.

The last meeting of the outgoing Municipal board was held in the Vishrambagwada Municipal Offices yesterday.

Mr. Dhamdhere moved that Prof S. R. Bhagwat, the Chief Officer, be granted leave for 2 years 4 months and 12 days as preparatory to retirement, and that Mr. Tambolkar, Engineer, should act in his place during the period. An amendment to the effect that Mr. Tambolkar should act as the Chief Officer till only the end of the present year was moved and accepted by the mover of the resolution.

Adjournment of the House was at this time moved, but it was lost. A number of members then walked out of the House as a protest.

There being not a single opposition member left in the House the meeting did brisk business inasmuch as about 90 resolutions were carried within the brief space of hardly 20 minutes. The meeting then adjourned 'sine die.'

Hotel Fire Under Control

Members Of Radical Socialist Conference Lodged In Steamers

MARSEILLES, Oct. 28.

The fire in Hotel Noailles is under control but firemen are still playing water on smouldering ruins and are remaining on duty to-night.

The report that 20 sales girls are dead is not confirmed. The number of casualties is not yet known. Members of the Radical Socialist Congress, who are without lodgings, are being housed in two steamers on which 300 comfortable cabins have been arranged.

Grand Hotel Also Gutted

Spectators of the fire in departments store told a Committee of Enquiry that they saw through the windows ten or twelve people caught in the flames and it is feared that there may have been more.

The number injured is now given as 27.

The fire restarted in the Lycee building at about 10 p. m. but was extinguished.

The Grand Hotel is now gutted like the Noailles Hotel.

Thieves took advantage of the fire to make considerable hauls in the hotels before the police arrived. There is considerable criticism of the small amount of water available for the firemen when the fire began.—Reuter.

Charred Remains Of Six More Bodies Found

MARSEILLES, Oct. 29.

Engineers and firemen while clearing the wreckage of the Nouvelle's galleries found the charred remains of six more bodies which they found impossible to identify.—Reuter.

CORNERSTONE OF FRENCH SECURITY

Bonnet Defends Munich Betrayal

MARSEILLES, Oct. 29.

Describing Anglo French security as "the cornerstone" of French security, M. Bonnet in a speech at the resumed French Radical Socialist Party Congress, defending the Munich Agreement said "never since the creation of the ENTENTE CORDIALE has Franco-British friendship been more active than in the past six months." they believed neither in the inevitability of war nor in the inevitability of peace. They knew that war had always been possible, they believed it never had been certain. They were ever ready to make the necessary sacrifices to defend the Motherland but "we are equally ready to open the largest credits to international cooperation".

Their doctrine was not to refuse the most slender chance of maintaining consolidating peace.—Reuter.

Dr. HARDIKAR INJURED

Cycle Accident

(From Our Correspondent)

DHARWAR, Oct. 28.

News is received from Hubli that Dr. Hardikar met with an accident, while walking on the street near the Motor stand. A cycle came from behind Dr. Hardikar and struck him. Dr. Hardikar fell down fainted sustaining injuries in arms and legs. Immediately he was removed to his residence. The injuries are not serious. The cyclist tendered his apology to Dr. Hardikar and asked for his pardon.

Mr. B. G. Lokare of Bombay who has come to Hubli spoke on "What Next" in the Friends Study Circle

NEW YORK COTTON TWO POINTS UP

Selling Pressure In Silver

GOLD STEADY

BOMBAY: October 29.

NEW YORK COTTON

The business in New York Cotton was limited as Operators seemed to be hesitant. Prices slightly improved on scattered trade buying.

BULLION

London Silver declined by 3|16d. owing to some selling by speculators.

Gold remained unchanged.

Local Bullion Markets showed little activity as traders were not disposed to enter into fresh commitments pending developments abroad.

COTTON

LATEST NEW YORK COTTON PRICES

DECEMBER 1938

	New York, Oct. 29.
Previous closing	8.53
To-day's opening	8.54
Difference	+.01
To-day's closing	8.55
Difference	+.02

LIVERPOOL COTTON

JANUARY 1939

	Liverpool, Oct. 29.
Previous closing	4.81
To-day's opening	4.84
Difference	+.03
To-day's closing	4.83
Difference	+.02

BROACH EXPECTATION

April May 1939	Rs. 154
July August	Rs. 155-8

N. Y. COTTON MARKET

New York, Oct. 29.

The New York cotton was steady but business was limited with operators hesitant following quiet Liverpool cables and lack of fresh developments.

The trading in December began at 8.54 i.e. one point higher than the last closing. Prices advanced on scattered buying, and some trade buying. Subsequent operations were colourless, however the undertone continued very steady until close, with December closing at 8.55.

BOMBAY COTTON

Late Trading

Bombay, Oct. 29.

In the local cotton market Broach A/M opened at Rs. 153-14. After a small drop of two annas the market closed at Rs. 153-14.

NEW YORK COTTON

New York, Oct. 29.

The following were the opening ranges:—

December (8.48/8.48) 8.54/8.54
January (8.37/8.37) 8.44/8.43
March (8.31/8.31) 8.42/8.42

LIVERPOOL COTTON

Liverpool, Oct. 29.

American October (4.85) 4.86
American January (4.82) 4.83
Egyptian November (7.65) 7.64
Egyptian January (7.84) 7.83

LONDON COMMODITIES

TEAS

London, Oct. 29.

Indian Pekoe (0-11 1/4) 0-11 1/4
Indian Pekoe higher (1-3 1/2) 1-3 1/2
Ceylon Pekoe (1-0 1/2) 1-0 1/2
Ceylon Pekoe higher (1-7) 1-7

JUTE

First Marks C I. F. Continent New Crop November December (£19 1/2 paid and value) £19 9/16 paid and sellers.
Dundee October (£22 3/4) £22 3/4
Lightning October (£21 1/4) £21 1/4

RUBBER

Spot (8 3/8 paid and buyers) 8 5/16 buyers
Forward January March (8 1/2 paid and buyers) 8 7/16 paid and value.

EXCHANGES

CROSS RATES

T. T. NEW YORK ON LONDON

New York, Oct. 29.

Previous closing	4.76 1/2
To-day's opening	4.76 9/16
At the time of New York cotton closing	4.76 1/2

T. T. LONDON ON NEW YORK

London, Oct. 29.

Previous closing	4.76.68
To-day's opening	4.76.50
To-day's closing	4.76.56

T. T. LONDON ON PARIS

London, Oct. 29.

Previous closing	178.84
To-day's opening	178.84
To-day's closing	178.84

LONDON EXCHANGES

London, Oct. 29.

London Exchanges opened with the sterling dollar at 4.76.50 and then improved to 4.76.62 on better enquiry.

Franc opened at 178.84 and then appreciated to 178.82 on some support.

CROSS RATES

London on Bombay (1-5 15/16) 1-5 15/16
Paris on Bombay (13.341) 13.345
New York on Bombay (35.63) 35.58
Berlin on Bombay (88 7/8) 88 7/8
London on Milan (90.65) 90.56
London on Shanghai (0-8 1/8 nominal) 0-8 1/8 nominal
London on Kobe (1-2) 1-2

BULLION

Influx (nil) nil
Withdrawal (nil) nil
Gold (£7-5-10) £7-5-10 1/2
Silver (19 5/8d) 19 7/16d.

DISCOUNTS

3 months (9/16 to 5/8 per cent) 9/16 to 9/16 per cent
4 months (5/8 to 5/8 per cent) 5/8 to 5/8 per cent.
6 months (13/16 to 7/8 per cent) 13/16 to 7/8 per cent.

LONDON SILVER CABLE

Bombay, Oct. 29.

The following cable regarding silver market was received in Bombay tonight:—

"Speculators sold. Small business. Market steady."

LONDON SILVER

	London, Oct. 29.
Spot	(19 5/8d) 19 7/16d—3/16
Forward	(19 7/16d) 19 1/4d—3/16

LONDON GOLD

London, Oct. 29.

Gold Bars Fine per ounce (£7-5-10 1/2) £7-5-10 1/2

SEEDS

Castorseed Bombay October November (£10 7/8 sellers) £10 7/8 sellers
Linseed Calcutta October (£11 15/16 sellers) £12 sellers
Linseed La Plata October (£10 5/8 sellers) £10 12/16 sellers
Groundnuts Coromandal November (£10 1/8 sellers) £10 1/16 sellers.

METALS

London, Oct. 28.

Tin (£211 1/2 buyers £211 3/4 sellers. Barely steady) £212 7/8 buyers £213 sellers. Steady
Lead (£16 1/2 buyers £16 9/16 sellers. Barely steady) £16 7/16 buyers £16 9/16 sellers. Barely steady.
Electrolytic Copper (£53 1/4 to £53 1/2) £52 3/4 to £53 1/2
Iron (112) 112

WHEAT AND LINSEED

Closing Quotations

	Bombay, Oct. 29.
Wheat January	3 13 6
Wheat May	3 0 9
Linseed May	4 10 6

BOMBAY BULLION

Latest Quotations

SILVER

	Bombay, Oct. 29.
Silver ready	50 15 0
Silver Kartak	50 15 0
Silver Magshar	51 0 0

GOLD

Gold ready	36 7 0
Gold Kartak	36 7 3
Gold Magshar	38 7 6
Sovereign	23 7 0

LIVERPOOL WHEAT

Liverpool, Oct. 29.

Liverpool wheat opened quiet with December at 53 3/4d. The market was colourless in absence of any stimulating cables from abroad with scarcely any important transactions.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

New York, Oct. 29.

General Motors (dol 50 1/8) dol 49 3/8
Anaconda Copper Mining (dol 38 3/4) dol 38
U S Common New Stock (dol 64 3/4) dol 63 1/2
U S Steel Preference (unquoted) unquoted

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE

London, Oct. 29.

The London Stock Exchange was closed.

LIVERPOOL WHEAT

Closing Quotations

Liverpool, Oct. 29.

Liverpool wheat closing quotation for October 52 3/8d. as against 53d.

3½% GOVT. PAPER

Closing Quotations

Bombay, Oct. 29.

3 1/2 per cent Government Paper closed at Rs. 98/2 at 2 p.m.

Sterling Purchases

Sterling purchased by the Reserve Bank of India in week ended Friday, the 28th October 1938 amounted to £200,000.

Sterling purchased by the Reserve Bank of India in week ended Friday, 21st October 1938 amounted to £680,000 and not £430,000 as previously announced.

LONDON MONEY MARKET

Supplies Obtainable On Easy Terms

(SPECIAL CABLE)

LONDON, Oct. 29.

On the Money Market the official policy of bringing back money rates to cheap levels witnessed prior to the crisis made further progress and borrowers found supplies readily obtainable on easy terms. Discount operators, however, find that their margin of profit continues to slip away and the result of the latest Treasury Bill offerings shattered any remaining hope of retaining part of the recent improvement.

Wall Street opened dull pending railway wage decision and closed easy.

CALCUTTA STOCK EXCHANGE

Speculative Issues Unchanged

CALCUTTA, Oct. 29.

In jutes there was practically nothing fresh to report to-day. Prices in the speculative counter ruled slightly lower than yesterday's levels and the volume of business was also very meagre.

In coals also a very limited amount of business took place but the rates remained more or less unaltered.

Tea shares hardly displayed any activity to-day.

In the miscellaneous section, Indian Iron and Steel and other speculative issues practically remained unchanged at about yesterday's prices and only a limited business resulted in them. Activities in other industrials were also very much limited.

Govt. securities kept steady but unchanged.

The following were to-day's closing quotations:—

Govt. securities:—Three per cent loan (1951/54) 101/9, three and half per cent Government paper 98.

Coals:—Dhemo Main 12/12, Kalpahari 14/4 New Beerbhoom 18/4, Talcher 1/2.

Jutes:—Anglo-India 30/5, Auckland 166, Ball 160, Barnagore 132/8 small lot, Craig annas eight, Howrah 50/14, Kamarhatty 472, Nuddea 39/4, Reliance 63.

Miscellaneous:—Burma Corpn. 6/10, Consolidated tin 6/5, Indian copper 2/8, Rhodesia copper 1/10, Tavoy tin 1/11, Frank Ross Chemical 3/6, iron and steel 28/7, steel corpn ord 7/12, Ditto pref 92/8, small lot, Concord of India Insurance 5/14 pref, Dunlop rubber second pref 100, Indian wood products 23, James wright ord 6/4, Rohtas Industries ord 25/8, Steuart and Co., annas six, three and quarter per cent (1966/76) Rangoon Mopal Debs 99/4 small lot.—A. P.

What Honorific Titles Connote

Gandhiji writes in the latest issue of the "Harijan".

Some friends told me on my putting 'Shri' before 'Jinnah' instead of 'Mr.' in my statement made before I visited him in Bombay that it must have offended him I demurred and said that if he was offended he would have given me a gentle hint, I would have apologized and used an adjective he liked best. The readers will remember, in the heyday of non-co-operation the terms 'Mr.' and 'Esqr.' were dropped by Congressmen and the nationalist press, and 'Shri' was the title largely used for all irrespective of religion. Though the practice has largely fallen into desuetude, I have never given it up. But for our bad habit, I was going to say slavish mentality, we would never have used 'Mr.' and 'Esquire' before or after Indian names. In Europe an Englishman never addresses foreigners as 'Mr.' or 'Esquire' but uses the adjectives current in the respective countries. Thus Hitler is never called 'Mr.' he is 'Herr' Hitler Similarly Mussolini is neither 'Mr.' nor 'Herr', he is 'Signor'. Why we should have dropped our own nomenclature, I do not know. But a moment's detachment from the prevailing habit should show us that the use of 'Mr.' and 'Esquire' before or after Indian names sounds ludicrous.

I must, however, admit that the use of 'Shri' before Muslim names, in these days of mutual suspicion, may not please Muslim friends. I have discussed the matter with some Muslim friends. They told me the word 'Moulvi' was the usual adjective. 'Janab' I have heard often in the South. Anyway I can say that in using 'Shri' for Muslim Indian names, I have had no idea except the friendliest. When anybody calls me 'Mr.' the use of the word jars on me. The happiest Hindu usage is 'ji' at the end of the name. 'Saheb' is synonymous with 'ji'. I remember I always used to address the late Hakim Ajmalkhan as Hakimji. Some Muslim friend told me that Hakim 'Saheb' would be preferred by Muslims. I had not known before of any such preference. But since the correction, except for inadvertent use of 'ji', I always addressed the deceased patriot as Hakim Saheb. I could not address him as 'Mr.' Ajmalkhan even if somebody deposited five salted canes on the naked back. It seems that we become 'Misters' and 'Esquires' after we receive English education!!! Will the readers learned in this kind of lore help me and persons like me by giving the uncontaminated usages in vogue in India?

BOMBAY COTTON

Bombay, Oct 29

Following a rise of 4 points in New York cotton futures, the local market opened to-day at Rs. 154/4 for Broach A/M delivery and in the absence of any important business prices fluctuated, within a narrow range. The tone of the market was quiet.

Liverpool market opened as expected at a rise of 3 points and in the local market Broach A/M. was quoted at Rs. 154/6. The market finally closed at 5 p.m. as under:—

F G M G—			
Broach A/M	Rs.	153	14 0
Broach J/A		155	6 0
Fine M G—			
Oomra D/J		137	14 0
Oomra March		138	8 0
F G M G—			
Bengal D/J		116	8 0
Bengal March		117	12 0

Ready Cotton Quotations

Bombay, Oct. 29.

		Nov.	Dec.
Bengal Superfine	122/24	+7	+5
Bengal Fine	122/23	+4½	+4
Bengal F.G.	113/17		
C P. 1	142/43	+16	+13
C P. 2	140/41	+10	+7
Arvi	140/41		
Amraoti	137/39		
Ellichpur	138/40		
Berar	137/39	+6	+4
Khandesh	128/32	Par	—3
Jalna/Sailu	130/32		
Burwah/Sanavad	137/40		
Khandwa	137/40		
Harda/Khirkiya	137/40		
Mathia	113/18		—10
Malkapur	133/35		
Broach	139/46		
Punjab 4F.	164/69	N/D	
Punjab 289F.	179/84	+55	
Sindh N. T.	174/79	+42	A/M.
Kampala	174/76		+138
New Manza	254/56		

Indian Cotton Figures

Bombay, Oct. 29.

RECEIPTS INTO BOMBAY.

Since 1st September.

In full-pressed Bales.

	Yester-day	This year	Last year.
Khandesh		258	613
Central India	327	19,740	...
Barsi and Nagar		3,107	727
Hyderabad-Gaorani		254	...
Berar	155	3,983	6
Central Provinces	42	6,788	48
Total Oomras	524	34,130	1,394
Dholera	458	17,871	982
N.-W. Provinces		2	455
Rajputana		1,591	...
Sind-Punjab	231	18,411	21,287
Broach	92	7,751	1,406
Coompta and Dharwar	51	5,299	3,755
Westerns-Northerns	672	4,958	612
Cocoanada			12
Tinnevelly and Cambodia		1,082	809
American		4	158
Egyptian, African and Sudan	665	82,952	56,212
Comilla, Burma and other sorts		2	138
Total	2,693	174,053	87,220

Exports From Bombay

1st Sept. to 27th Oct.

In full-pressed Bales.

	Yester-day	This year	Last year.
Europe	430	26,983	31,240
Japan and China	4,305	148,930	43,716
Coast Ports	50	6,599	15,314
Up-country by Rail		48,325	52,507
Afloat in harbour for Europe China and Japan		34,990	5,909
Total	4,785	265,827	148,686

American Cotton Figures

F.P. Bales.	1938-39	1937-38
Receipts to date 28-10-38	2082000	3891000
Receipts Yesterday 28-10-38	50000	86000
Exports to date 28-10-38	1051000	1590000
Stock at Ports 28-10-38	3211000	3221000
Stock at Interior Towns 28-10-38	3383000	2128000
Stock at Liverpool 21-10-38	1120000	773000
Visible Supply 28-10-38	7915000	6676000
Quantity in sight 28-10-38	4979000	6752000
Quantity out of sight 28-10-38	2699000	2957000

Osaka Sampin

Osaka, Oct 29

December	202.20
January	201.90
February	202.40

Dull Day On Stock Exchange

PRICES MOVE WITHIN EXTREMELY NARROW RANGE

Absence Of Business

BOMBAY, Oct. 29.

The local market was fairly steady to-day with a limited turnover and prices fluctuated within a narrow range. The decline in Wall Street market was disregarded.

Yesterday the Wall Street market ruled easy on increased realising and U.S. Steel shares declined dol. 1 3/8 while Anaconda Coppers lost dol. 1/2.

The local market in the absence of any important business ruled steady. The opening was better than expected and it was said that monthly earnings of Tata Steel Co. were encouraging.

At the opening Tata Steel Dfds. were quoted at Rs. 1360 and advanced to Rs. 1372-8 on scattered short covering.

Later on there was some tired long liquidation and prices eased off to Rs. 1361-4 but steadied at Rs. 1365. Business was restricted as will be seen from the extremely narrow movement.

The special feature of the session was absence of professional operators and loading jobbers and the market was left alone to grind. Cotton Mill shares also fluctuated within a narrow range.

TEXTILE SHARES

BOMBAY, Oct. 29.

100	Ahmd. Advance	421	4
250	BOMBAY DYEING	866	4
100	CENTURY	268	8
100	CENTRAL INDIA XD	242	0
100	COLABA	150	0
100	Cooria	95	0
250	David	75	0
250	Dawn	325	0
1.	E. D. Sassoon	0 5	6
100	Finlay	116	4
100	GOKAK	251	0
1,000	Hindustan	1,700	0
100	Indore	55	0
100	Khatau	115	0
100	KOHINOOR	263	8
250	Laxmi	500	0
250	Madras United	35	0
100	Morarji	136	0
250	Model	47	0
50	MYSORE	92	8
200	NEW GREAT	255	0
100	Oosmanshahi	40	0
100	PHOENIX	226	4
25	Sassoon Silk	72	8
1,000	Sholapur	3100	0
50	SIMPLEX	80	8
100	SWADESHI	221	0
100	Swan	105	10
500	Vishnu	1195	0
1,000	Western	860	0
	BANKS.		
50-100	Baroda	112	12
25-50	Central	30	0
500	Imperial	1,571	4
125-500	Imp. Conty.	381	4
50-100	India	144	12
100	Reserve Bank	114	8
5	Unions	5 10	6
	CEMENTS.		
100	Associated	109	8
	INSURANCE.		
100-500	Empire	696	4
15-100	Jupiter	12	13
20	Mercantile	52	0
15-100	New India	38	6
200	Oriental	4325	0
10-50	Vulcan	7	8
	ELECTRIC.		
100	Ah Old	130	10
1,000	ANDHRA VALLEY	1,413	12
10	Ajmer	12	12
10	Amalgmd.	13	0
50	BOM TRAM XD	117	12
100	Bombay Suburban	140	10
10	Broach	10	0
100	Karachi	135	0
100	Poona	165	0
100	Surat	165	0
100	TATA HYDRO	132	0
1,000	TATA POWER	1305	0
	RAILWAYS.		
100	Ahmedabad Prantij	926	4
100	C. Province	100	4
100	Dn. Baramati	103	4
100	Gujarat	99	4
100	Mandra Bhon	100	8
100	Pachora Jamner	97	4
100	Sara Serajgunj	101	0
500	Tapti Valley	722	8
	MINING.		
9	Burma Corp	6	10
2	sh Indian Copper	2 8	0
10	Indian Iron and Steel	28	8
10	SHIVRAJPUR	43	12
30	TATA STEEL DEFD	1365	0
75	TATA STEEL ORD.	286	0
	MISCELLANEOUS		
100	ALCOCK	306	0
60	BELAPUR SUGAR	183	8
200-250	Bombay Safe Dep.	850	0
250	BOMBAY STEAM	209	0
125	B. BURMA	505	0
50	Burma Conty.	173	12
8	sh. Br. B. Ptrol	3 8	6

ACTIVE SHARES AT A GLANCE

Bombay, Oct 29

Bombay Dyeing (862/8) 862 865 863 866
Century (268) 267 268/8
Central India (243) 242 243 242
Kohinoor (263/8) 264 263 263/8
New Great (235) 235 234 235
Simplex (80/8) 80/8
Swadeshi (220) 220 221
Associated Cement (109/8) 109/8 109/12 109/8
Andhra (1407/8) 1405
Tata Hydro (151) 151 152
Tata Power (1305) 1305 1306 1305
Tram Ord (116/12) 116/8 117/8 117/12
T Steel Defd (1367/8) 1362 1370 1362 1352 1365
T Steel Ord (286/8) 286 286/8 285 286
Tata Steel 2nd pref (158/8) 158/12 158/8
Bellapur (184) 184 183/8
B Steam (210) 209
B Burma (505) 503 506 503 505 506 505

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES

Bombay, Oct 29

3 1/2 per cent G P Notes (Cash) 98/2
2 3/4 per cent 1948/52 Loan 99/12
3 per cent 1951/54 Loan 101/10
3 per cent 1941 Bonds 102/14
3 per cent 1963/65 98/2
3 1/2 per cent 1947/50 Loan 105/4
4 per cent 1943 Bonds 108/4
4 per cent 1960/70 Loan 111/13
4 1/2 per cent 1955/60 Loan 118/6
5 per cent U P Bonds 98
5 per cent 1939/44 Loan 102/10
5 per cent 1940/43 Loan 106/2

TAX FREES

5 per cent 1945/55 Loan 116/14
4 per cent 1953/63 Mysore 111/8
5 per cent 1955 Mysore 124

CORPORATION DEBENTURES

4 per cent 1974 B P T 110/4
4 per cent 1974 M Deb 109/9
4 per cent 1974 M Deb 118
5 per cent 1954 M Deb 130

Note: Market steady with rates unchanged. Business for next settlement commenced to-day and the budli difference is 2 3/4 annas against the short seller.

50	BOM. TELEPHONE	81	0
100	I. BLEACHING	124	4
50	I. Invest Trust	41	8
100	I. Radio Defd	390	0
100	I Radio Ord	390	0
100	Port Canning	73	4
30	Premier Cons.	66	4
15	Scindia	19	9
25	Tata Oil Mill (nil)	40	4
	PREFERENCE		
5½	p.c Amalgmd (T F.)	106	0
7	p.c. Andhra Valley	1,492	8
6	p.c. Bombay Steam XD	293	12
7	p.c Bombay Tram (T.F.)	71	8
5	p.c. Central India (T.F.)	557	8
5	1/4 p.c Prem Const 1st	107	8
6-1/4	p.c Prem Const 2nd	97	0
7	p.c. Tata Hydro	149	6
7-12	p.c. Tata Power	1570	0
6	p.c Tata Steel 1st	206	0
7½	p.c. Tata Steel 2nd	158	8
7	p.c Vishnu	717	8
	DEBENTURES		
3-3/4	p.c Andhra Valley	102	8
6	p.c Andhra Valley	107	12
4	p.c. Bombay Telephone	52	6
7	p.c. Sholapur	79	0
6	p. c. Tata Hydro	108	8

(Capital Letters indicate Shares on Forward List.)

MONEY MARKET

Bombay, Oct 29

B C RATES—
T T D D 1/5 27/32
LONDON—
Bank's selling T T D D 1/5 7/8
Bank's buying T T 1/5 15/16
Bank's buying D D 1/5 31/32
Bank's buying 3 months 1/6 1/32 to Dec. 1/6 1/16 Jan-June
NEW YORK—
Bank's selling T T 282 5/8
Bank's buying T T 279 1/2
Bank's buying D D 279
PARIS—
Bank's selling T T 1,316
Bank's buying T T 1.350
JAPAN—
Bank's selling T T 78 5/8
Bank's buying T T 78
Bank's buying 60 days 77
AMSTERDAM—
Bank's selling D D 64 3/4
JAVA—
Bank's selling D D 64 5/8
HONGKONG—
Bank's selling D D 85
SHANGHAI—
Bank's selling D D 47 3/4
SINGAPORE—
Bank's selling D D 157 1/4
BERLIN—
Bank's selling D D 87 3/4
CROSS RATE—
New York London 4.76 1/2 28th instant
Japan London 1/2 1/64 29th instant
Hongkong London 1/2 15/16 29th instant
Shanghai London 0/8 1/16 29th instant
Java London 8.75 1/4 29th instant
London Paris 178.84 28th instant
London Belgium 28.18 1/2 28th instant
London Switzerland 21.00 28th instant
London Berlin 11.90 1/2 28th instant
London Stockholm 19.41 28th instant
London New York 4.76.68 28th instant
London Amsterdam 8.76 1/4 28th instant
London Italy 90.56 28th instant
Tone of Sterling Exchange:—Steady.
Gold £7-5-7 27th instant
Gold £7-5-10 1/2 28th instant
Silver London Ready 19 5/8 27th instant
Silver London Ready 19 5/8 28th instant
Silver London Forward 19 7/16 27th instant
Silver London Forward 19 7/16 28th instant
Silver New York Ready 43 27th instant
Silver New York Ready 43 28th instant
London discounts 3 months 9/16 per cent to 5/8 per cent 27th instant
London discounts 3 months 9/16 per cent to 5/8 per cent 28th instant
London discounts 6 months 13/16 per cent to 7/8 per cent 27th instant
London discounts 6 months 13/16 per cent to 7/8 per cent 28th instant
Reserve Bank Rate 3 per cent
Bank of England Rate 2 per cent.
Money:—
Call 1/4 per cent.
3 months 1 per cent
6 months 1 1/4 per cent.
Tone:—Easy.

GOLD & SILVER

Bombay, Oct 29

Yesterday London gold prices advanced 3 1/2d. to £7-5-10 1/2. London Paris Exchange rate improved 2 points at 178.84 and Dollar Sterling Cross rate was 4.76 1/2. London silver prices were again unchanged at 19 5/8. The market was quiet and featureless. There was small American trade buying at fixed prices. New York Spot silver was unchanged and Shanghai T T on London was quoted 0/8 1/16. Stocks of silver in London are estimated at 4,000,000 ounces and London Bombay Spot parity is Rs 51-15-6 and forward is Rs. 51-7-6. The local market was again quiet with a limited turnover and prices fluctuated within a narrow range.

GOLD			
Ready	36	7	6
Kartak delivery	36	7	9
Kartak Tejimandi	0	2	0
Magsar delivery	36	8	0
Magsar Tejimandi	0	5	0
SILVER			
Ready	51	3	0
Kartak delivery	51	3	0
Kartak Tejimandi	0	5	0
Magsar delivery	51	3	0
Magsar Tejimandi	0	12	0

Gold Export From Bombay

A small quantity of gold was exported from Bombay to foreign countries during the week ended, Saturday, October 29. The s.s. "Viceroy of India," which sailed for London carried bar gold valued at Rs. 655 while the "Karanja" carried Rs. 18,274 worth of bar gold to Africa.

The total value of gold exported from Bombay since Great Britain went off the gold standard now amounts to Rs. 3,21,37,55,595

OCCASIONAL COMMENTS : Minister And Woman

By N. J.

There is no denying the fact that India's first woman Minister has made a big hit in Britain. Mrs. Vijayalaxmi Pandit went as a patient to recuperate after a year's heavy strain of office. She was ill, ailing and desperately tired. She would have been happy to be left alone for a while. But though she wanted to shun the limelight, the London newspapermen thought otherwise about it. A woman who "rules" (as a journalist expressed it in the excess of his enthusiasm) forty-five millions of people in India was obviously too good a "copy" to miss. Here was a living refutation of the long-cherished myths of the mysterious Orient, where women go about in Purda and are burnt on the funeral pyre of their husbands

Why, even Britain the foremost free country in the world can boast only of a solitary woman Minister in all her chequered parliamentary history. Democracy is a young plant in India but already it has produced a rich fruit,—without bothering too much about feminism, we have already had a feminine Minister.

* * * *

Commanding Presence

Vijayalaxmi Pandit was easily one of the most sought-after women in Britain during the last few months. Hers was a visit purely for personal reasons, which happened to synchronise with one of the greatest international crises in history. Moreover her august brother, Jawaharlal Nehru, too, happened to be in Britain the same time. But India's first woman Minister not only triumphed over the national tension in a manner of speaking, but actually beat her own brother in the game of publicity. The spotlight was most certainly centred upon the woman, who is the first representative of her sex in the provincial Cabinets of India rather than upon the man who was thrice the president of the Indian National Congress. And this was not merely because the Britishers are chivalrous folks. For personality is writ large over Vijayalaxmi. Vijayalaxmi, has altogether a dominating and determined air about her. She has inherited the commanding presence of Nehru, pere. Like the great Dr. Johnson wherever she would sit would be the head of the table.

* * * *

Not "It"

The London journalists who interviewed Vijayalaxmi got their fingers burnt, so to say, at the very first venture. They tried to cover Minister Vijayalaxmi with the glamour associated with Hollywood stars. They wanted her to be "It". When did she marry Mr. Pandit? After she became minister?—Or at least only a few years ago perhaps? They began to coach her, to prompt her, in order to put her acrosss their readers in an aura of spurious romance. They unabashedly suggested her that it would look altogether nicer....

No wonder Vijayalaxmi became well-nigh furious. She did not want to trade upon her glamour, which she moreover was not of the "It" type. She bluntly told the reporters that she was married more years ago than she cared to remember and asked them to note that she has children in teens. She was the representative of modern India and thus more interested in the welfare of her motherland than about her own personal well-being. No mawkish sob-stuff with me, ase Let us not discover some cheap fiction about myself, but discuss sober facts about my ountry—was, in effect, her stern ultimatum to the British Press.

* * * *

Candid Criticism

And though an invalid she began to lay about her with vigour and warmth. Not merely content to vindicate and defend India's case for freedom, she carried the war in the enemy's camp as it were. At the very first reception held in her honour, she was very outspoken in her criticism of the British policy towards Czechoslovakia. "Words, words!" she cried, "I have lost so much faith in them since I came to England. Words like peace, democracy and justice are uttered by a man who, in my opinion, has perpetrated the greatest betrayal in history." Coming from one of His Majesty's Ministers in India, this condemnation of His Majesty's Prime Minister in Britain has a sting all its own. At another meeting held in her honour at the Friends' House, after exposing the myth that the Congress had settled down to provincial autonomy, she returned to the charge. Referring to the cant regarding self-determination for the Sudetens, she asked why the British Government was so anxious to promote democracy in a far away little country about which it knew nothing (at least its Prime Minister knew nothing!), while it was deliberately and of set policy denying the rudiments of democracy to a people that it has held in subjection for nearly two centuries.

* * * *

Living Dangerously

Mrs. Pandit stuck to this devastating frankness even while discussing her own personal affairs—a thing very few of us are capable of. When one of the speakers at the Finsbury Town Hall reception suggested that Mrs. Pandit had qualified for her duties as Cabinet Minister by being a home-maker first, that budgeting for her household nad taught her to budget for her departments, she cut in quickly and blandly observed that she knew nothing about arithmetic, that she was the despair of her financial secretary and that she never had the patience to balance her domestic budget!

How unlike a Minister to say so! But how like a woman! And that is perhaps why she is making such a success of her job. She has that unerring feminine intuition, which has always beat masculine calculation. Not for her the poring over figures and fractions: everything comes in a flash.

And allied to intuition is, believe it or not, impatience. At least Vijayalaxmi herself firmly declared so. "I do not want to possess patience." She said. "There is too much patience in India, too much passivity." This reads like a text from her brother's autobiography. Or, maybe, it is a family motto. Do not be patient; do not be passive. Live. Live dangerously.....

Vijayalaxmi Pandit presides over the heavy portfolio of Public Health in the United Provinces; but her personality transcends her files. She has become a Minister; but she remains a woman. I can think of no better tribute to her.

ART IN INDUSTRY

(Continued From Page 17)

should be extended to the artistic industry without any reservation. Protective measures against the influx of foreign articles will also give a fillip to their development.

RARITY IS BEAUTY

The rarity of a work of art is an additional feature of its beauty. The production of an artistic handicraft should be balanced by the demand for it. Mass-production will no doubt cheapen its price, but at the same will lower its aesthetic value. The machine will divest the artistic handicraft much of its glory and will deprive the producer of his independence and opportunity of displaying his artistic genius.

ATTITUDE-TEST AND EDUCATION

The Government of the United Provinces is considering a splendid scheme of establishing a Research Bureau for intelligence and aptitude tests in connection with the extension of primary education. The Education Reorganisation Committee, appointed by the Government of Kashmir has, likewise, envisaged the project of selection of students on the basis of their natural aptitudes for admission to the secondary schools. Education in India has, so far, not been productive of the desired effect, especially because the question of the psychological fitness and capacity of students has been grossly neglected.

ATTITUDE ESSENTIAL TO ART

The need of aptitude-test is imperative in the sphere of art-education. Artistic gift is a rare faculty which is inborn in a man who is destined to be a genuine artistic and is not difficult to detect in the early years of his life. Distribution of students to the different branches of learning based on psychological selection should be the object of every educational movement.

ARTISTIC IN A MINORITY

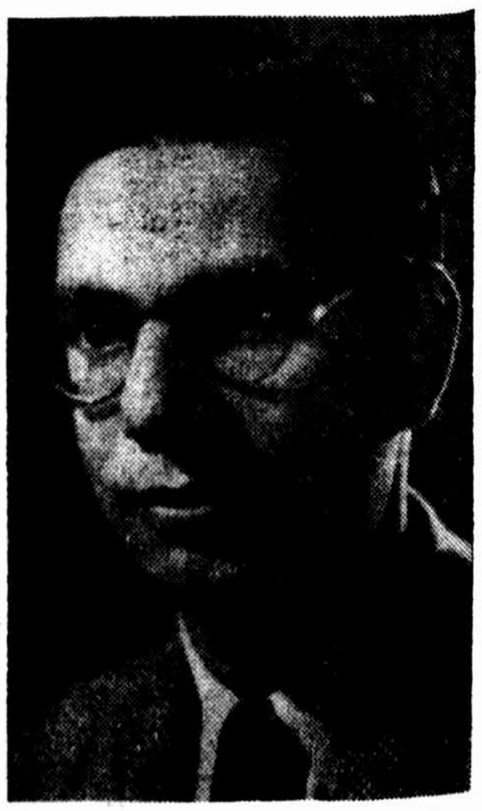
Investigation into aptitudes will reveal artistic bent of mind on the part of a minority of students who are ear-marked by nature as political artists. From the psychological point of view mass-production of artists will invariably result in mass-production of art-mediocrities. Great art has always been the product of great artists. Fine arts have been included in the courses of the new basic schools in the United Provinces. Training in art as a part of general education is a necessity. But, art will have better chances to develop as a speciality if psychologically selected students will be diverted to the art-schools.

UNIVERSITY SETTLEMENTS AND ART

The suggestion made by Rev. C. F. Andrews in his address at the Convocation of the Mysore University for the establishment of University settlements in towns and villages is fascinating by virtue of its apparent possibility of bridging up the gulf that exists between the educated and the uneducated. In adddition to the activities outlined by him the settlement can be utilised as a centre of artistic activities such as lectures, exhibitions, concerts and performances; study of and research in the rural art and elevation of the artistic taste of the villagers should be the aims of the settlement, if it functions as an art-centre.

EFFECTS OF ACADEMIC EDUCATION

Rev. Andrews pointed out the advantages that have accrued to India from the Western system of education, but did not take stock of the disadvantages against which there is already an intellectual revolt. A cynical outlook on art and a strong bias towards western ideals on the part of the majority of educated people have been the pernicious effects of the modern academic education. There can be no two opinions about the desirability of cultural intercourse and social service through the settlements, but the activities of the same should not cost rural India its own precious culture.



Mr. Rameshwar Narayan Agarwal, M.A., B.Sc., of Harinagar Sugar Mills, who has just returned to India by s.s. "Conte Rosso" after a world tour. He had gone to study sugar manufacture and visited the Hawaian Islands, Louisiana and Florida (U.S.A.) and Cuba.

EXTRA ENTRY COUPONS

The following are Six Extra Entry Coupons of our CRIMINALS COMPETITION You may fill in as many coupons you wish to, provided each coupon is accompanied with a fee of ANNAS EIGHT as Entry Fee:--

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I have read the rules and conditions of this Competition and I agree to abide by them.

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Address .....

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Please write name and address in Block Letters on each entry coupon.

Stamp Collectors' Corner

Latest American Presents

(BY NURIEL NISSEN.

Having become accustomed to no less than five new U. S. A. stamps a month, it will be rather a come down; or perhaps a relief to collectors to find only four new issues scheduled for the month of October. The schedule, as announced by the Post Office Department, calls for the 14-cent Pierce, 15-cent Buchanan, 16-cent Lincoln and 17-cent Johnson adhesives. All these stamps will have first day sale in Washington. Colours are yet to be announced.

Abraham Lincoln is the only one of these presidents who has previously been portrayed on our postage stamps. The other three are newcomers to the philatelic picture gallery.

Franklin Pierce, our fourteenth president, was born in New Hampshire in 1804. His father, General Benjamin Pierce, had won his title in the Revolutionary War, and later served two terms as governor of New Hampshire. This distinguished background gave young Franklin many advantages. He attended Bowdoin College, studied law, and was admitted to the bar in 1827. Two years later he entered public life. His rise was rapid, and in 1837 young Pierce took his seat as the youngest member of the United States Senate. He served as Senator for five years, then returned to law. The outbreak of the Mexican War made him again give up his private practice. Although Pierce began his military life as a private soldier, President Polk soon appointed him brigadier-general of volunteers. Military life, however did not result in a distinguished career for Pierce. He was a man of peace and won his place in the White House on the merits of his private life rather than the glories of warfare.

The administration of Franklin Pierce marked an era of great national prosperity, caused in great part by the expansion of railroads across the continent. It was the last period of unalloyed peace and prosperity that the United States was to enjoy for some time.

James Buchanan came to the presidential chair after a long and able career as a statesman. He was in his sixty-sixth year at the time of his inauguration; the oldest man ever chosen to that office with the exception of William Henry Harrison. He is also noted as being the only bachelor ever to hold office as president. A niece and nephew shared the White House with him. Buchanan was exceptionally able in the administration of foreign affairs and under normal conditions would probably have proven a President of great distinction. The seething unrest which permeated the country during his years of office brought forth problems requiring abilities he did not possess, and he was not in national favour when his term ended. He was only too glad to pass his charge into abler hands and retire to his estate in Pennsylvania.

The hands that took over the tasks laid down by Buchanan had superhuman tasks before them but they never failed in the job to be done, for they were the hands of Lincoln.

The portrait of our sixteenth president, Abraham Lincoln, has appeared on many of our postage stamps. He has also been honoured on foreign postage, for the republic of San Marino recently issued a commemorative stamp for him.

The last stamp on the October schedule portrays Andrew Johnson, who succeeded to the presidential chair after the death of Lincoln. His term of office was the tragic era of reconstruction.

Dates of issue for these stamps are: Pierce—October 6th; Buchnan—October 13th; Lincoln—October 20th, and Johnson—October 27th.

Ten additional stamps remain on the presidential series schedule, and these are expected to appear during November and December.

Island Honors Colonizer

An attractive stamp set has been issued by Madagascar in honour of Jean Laborde, a Frenchman who brought to the island the foreign influence that was ultimately to make it a French colony. The stamps are seven in number, all of the same design. A portrait of the adventurer appears at the left, with a grouping of town buildings at the right. The dates "1806-1878" appear at the bottom of the stamp. Values and colours are: 35c., green; 55c., wine; 65c., red-orange; 80c., red-brown; 1Fr., red; 1Fr. 75, blue and 2Fr., 15, brown.

Cathedral Pictured

The famous Cathedral of Rheims appears on a new French stamp issued as a semi-postal. The adhesive has a value of 65-centime plus 35, and is printed in blue.

The magnificent thirteenth century cathedral was almost completely ruined during the World War and its restoration has been going on for several years. Rededication ceremonies were held on July 10th, 1938, and it was this occasion for which the stamp was issued.

Nearly all the kings of France were crowned in this cathedral for 650 years, and here Joan of Arc stood at the coronation of Charles VII in 1429.

The new stamp bears an imposing view of the beautiful exterior of the edifice.

British Colonials

The British island possession of Montserrat in the West Indies has issued its "new reign" postage paper. The new set consists of three designs, all featuring a profile portrait of King George VI in the upper left. A view of Carr's Bay appears on the ½d., green; 3d., chocolate; 1sh., brown-violet and 5sh., rose-red. A scene depicting natives picking sea island cotton is shown on the 1d., carmine; 1½d., purple and 2½d., ultramarine. The third design presents the Botanic Station and is featured on the 2d., orange; 6d., dull purple and 2sh. 6d., slate blue

More British

King George VI postage has been issued by the volcanic island of Dominica, also of the West Indies. This set consists of ten pictorial stamps in four new designs Again a portrait of the king is featured on each stamp. Fresh Water Lake provides the design for the ½d., green and brown; 6d., violet and green, and 2sh. 6d., scarlet and black. Layou River appears on the 1d., scarlet and black; 3d.. brown and olive-green; and 5sh.. brown and blue. Natives picking limes make up the scene used for the 1½d., violet and green; and 2½d., ultramarine and red-violet. Boiling Lake is the subject of the 2d., gray and bright red and 1sh. olive and purple stamps.

Stamp Teasers

1. On what stamp will you see a poet riding a griffin.
2. For what is the U. S. S. "Alligator" noted, and what stamp bears a picture of the ship?
3. The god "Swiatowit" is pictured on what adhesive?
4. What stamp bears the picture of a cacao bean
5. Who was Admiral de Rigny and what stamp pictures him?

Answers To Last Week's Quiz

1. Maurus Jokai, novelist, is portrayed on a Hungarian stamp of 1925.
2. The head of an orang-utan adorns the 1930 stamp issue of North Borneo.
3. The inscription, "Stella Claviscue Maris Indici" (Star and Key of the Indian Ocean) appears on stamps of Mauritius, for it is the motto of that colony.
4. The tower of Meloria is in Italy and may be found on a stamp issued by that country in 1931.
5. The Ming Bonnet, appears on a Korea stamp of 1902. It is a crown worn by the emperor on State occasions.

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The Hon. Mr. Morarji Desai, Revenue Minister, Bombay.
(Pencil Sketch by Syt. Y. K. Shukla).

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GOOD FRYING IMPORTANT IN COOKERY

Whatever Method Is Used Little Fat Or Deep Fat, It Should Be Done Properly

There is no process in cookery for which the method is more important than that of frying. Whether we "saute" foods in a small amount of fat or use the deep fat method, we must know how. Perhaps you think there is nothing to sauteing, but actually the amount of fat put into the frying pan in the first place and the amount of heat used will decide the question of satisfactory results.

In general, just enough fat to cover the bottom of the pan after melting should be used in the beginning in order that the food will brown well and not be soaked. More may be added as needed. The fat should be very hot in the first place, but the temperature should be medium during the process.

When we cook in deep fat, an unsalted fat must be used. This may be lard, a vegetable oil or a hardened vegetable oil.

French Fried Onions

Select large sweet onions, peel and cut in one-quarter inch slices and separate into rings. Dip in milk, drain and dip in flour. Fry in deep fat, 375 degrees Fahrenheit, until golden brown; drain on soft paper and sprinkle with salt.

Hot Cheese Balls

2 teaspoon flour.
Cayenne.
½ teaspoon salt.
1 cup grated cheese.
1 egg white.
Fine bread crumbs.

Mix flour and seasonings with grated cheese and fold into the stiffly beaten egg white. Mix well, roll into small balls and roll in crumbs. Fry in deep fat, 375 degrees Fahrenheit, until golden brown. Serve hot as an appetizer, or with salad.

(Copyright.)

Work up a fluffy soap lather with your finger tips when you shampoo your hair and rub the scalp vigorously to loosen bits of dry skin and dust.

THE SWEET POTATO HAS ITS POINTS

For One Thing They Cook Quickly And Thus Are Ideal For The Quick Meal

If you are a business woman housekeeper and have the responsibility of preparing a quick meal after you return from the office, I hope that every member of your family likes sweet potatoes. They have the special advantage of cooking quickly. Medium sized potatoes will bake in about half an hour, although, of course, you must allow for heating the oven.

After you have scrubbed them and put them in to bake, they will need further attention until you take them out, when, of course, like white potatoes, they should be broken open immediately in order to let out the steam and to prevent sogginess. If you are not quite ready to use them, cover them with a clean towel which will keep them hot and at the same time absorb the steam which would otherwise condense into water as the potatoes cool.

You may like to bake more then enough potatoes for one meal, as there are many things which can be done with cooked potatoes. Instead of breaking open the extra potatoes, cut a small piece from the end so that the shape may be preserved. When they are cooled the skins may be removed. They may be used the next day for slicing and frying or for candying

The biggest pain in the neck is the doctor who tries to convince you you're in perfect health when you feel ready to drop.

Keep Your "Topknots" Tubbed And Scrubbed

(Continued From Page 15)

having your shampoos in the luxurious surroundings of a beauty salon, it is well to familiarize yourself with the home routine. You may be away for a week-end or a week, a good distance from a beauty shop; or you may be travelling. It doesn't hurt to know that it is best to use soap in jelly or liquid form; that if you use cake soap you can shave and melt it in hot water; that the rinsing is even more important than the soaping and so on.

(COPYRIGHT.)

EAU DE COLOGNE
N°4711.
THE FAMOUS HOUSE OF
N°4711.
EAU DE COLOGNES
"4711" Classic Eau de Cologne
The world's favourite - invigorating, fragrant and cool.
"Tosca" Eau de Cologne
A happy union of a glamorous perfume with the freshness of Classic Eau de Cologne.
"Rhinegold" Eau de Cologne.
A happy union of an elusive, subtle perfume with the freshness of Classic Eau de Cologne.
Tosca
Rhinegold
4711
2852

"Advice To Young Ladies"

(GLEANINGS BY JEHANGIR RUTTONJI SCREWVALLA)

The name of the author of the following lines is unknown:—

1. If you have blue eyes you need not languish.

2. If black eyes you need not stare.

3. If you have pretty feet there is no occasion to wear short petticoats.

4. If you are doubtful as to that point, there can be no harm in letting the petticoats be long.

5. If you have good teeth, do not laugh for the purpose of showing them.

6. If you have bad ones, do not laugh less than the occasion may justify.

7. If you have pretty hands and arms, there can be no objection to your playing on the harp or piano or violin if you play well.

8. If they are disposed to be clumsy, work tapestry.

9. If you have a bad voice, rather speak in a low tone.

10. If you have the finest voice in the world, never speak in a high tone.

11. If you dance well, dance but seldom.

12. If you dance ill, never dance at all.

13. If you sing well, make no previous excuses.

14. If you sing indifferently, hesitate not a moment when you are asked, for few people are judges of singing, but every one is sensible of a desire to please.

15. If you would preserve beauty, rise early.

16. If you would preserve esteem, be gentle.

17. If you would obtain power, be condescending.

18. If you would live happily, endeavour to promote the happiness of others.

THE RIDDLE OF THE GITA

(Continued from Page 11)

lover of Eastern culture and student of Eastern lore, who had contributed a series of essays on the Gita to the pages of the "Aryan Path," which are now published in a book form, revised and enlarged. The viewpoint of this author is that "the Gita is a text book of Yoga, a guide to the treading of the Path. By Yoga is here meant not any special system called by that name, not jnana yoga nor karma yoga, nor bhakti yoga, nor the eightfold yoga of Patanjali, but just the Path by which man unites his finite self with Infinite Being. It is the inner Path of which all these separate yogas are so many one-sided aspects. It is not so much a synthesis of these separate teachings as that prior and individual whole of which they represent partial formulations.....The Path is not the special property of Hinduism, nor indeed of any religion. It is something which is to be found, more or less deeply buried, in all religions, and which can exist apart from any formal religion at all. That is why the Gita, though a definitely Hindu book, the very crest jewel of Hindu teachings, is capable of being a guide to seekers all over the world." It is in this larger light that "Sri Krishna Prem" expounds the message of the Gita in language which breathes earnestness and eloquence. He appears to be thoroughly imbued with the spirit of the Gita. There are a number of appendices and a glossary at the end of the work.

As its title indicates, the work by Swami Bon is an exposition of the Gita from the standpoint of the Bhakti school founded by the great Bengali Vaishnavite saint of the fifteenth century, Sri Krishna Chaitanya. Bhakti, or single-minded unalloyed devotion, is the means according to this school, of attaining the Godhead. Knowledge and works are but accessories to such Bhakti. Swami Bon's work is a sort of running commentary on the verses of the Gita in a quasi-poetical form. He tells us that he has based his exposition on the well-known commentary of Shri Viswanatha Chakravarty, a Vaishnavite scholar who lived in the 16th century. Those who are interested in knowing the authoritative Vaishnavite view-point in regard to the Gita cannot do better than take this work of Swami Bon as a guide-book. It is written in easy flowing English, there being a helpful glossary at the end of the work.

The work of Rajvaidya Jivaram Kalidas Shastri of Gondal is rather an intriguing work, displaying considerable research and originality. The current and popularly accepted text of the Gita contains, as is well-known, 700 stanzas. But, it is surprising to find it stated elsewhere in the Mahabharat itself that the number of stanzas that form the Gita are 745. The mystery of this discrepancy has not yet been solved. Even in the current text, scholars have knowledge of variant readings in several places. Rajvaidya Jivaram offers in this work an entirely new text of the Gita, with not only textual variations in several stanzas but also entirely new and additional stanzas which bring up the total number of stanzas to 745—the very number which, according to the Mahabharat statement referred to above, makes up the Gita. This new text is based on a manuscript which Syt. Jivaram came across in Surat and gives over 250 variations in readings, which cannot be lightly dismissed as of an impossible character. On the other hand, some at least of these readings have every air of plausibility about them, so strangely do they conform to the context. The author has sought to establish the superiority of the new text by means of a gloss of his own, entitled "Siddhi-datri". Though the English language used by the author is capable of improvement and though the printing appears to have been done in haste, leaving many misprints uncollected, it cannot be gainsaid that Rajvaidya Jivaram has made out a strong case for careful appraisement of the new text of the Gita, including the additional stanzas, at the hands of more experienced scholars. One would be curious to know what the group of scholars who are editing the text of the Mahabharata at the Bhandarkar Oriental Institute think of this new text of the Gita.

In his Hindi commentary on the Gita, running into about 550 pages Syt. Mohtta adopts Lokmanya Tilak's view that it is karma yoga, i.e. selfless action, that is the central theme of the scripture. Mr. Aney deservedly pays a tribute to the zeal and sholarship of Syt. Mohtta, who is a businessman, in presenting the Hindi world with this excellent exposition of the teachings of the Gita.

The last work gives the outlines of the Gita reconstructed by the "Suddha-school of Elders", an apparently mystical organisation, founded in the Southern Presidency some years ago and claiming inspiration from a long line of Siddhas or perfected beings who taught the Shuddha Dharma or the Pure Religion. The members of this cult expect the public advent of "Bhagavan Sri Mitra Deva—a Siddhavatar of Bhagavan Sri Narayan (born on 16th January 1919 near about Poona"—to take place "about the year 1941," to give a filip to the Shudda Dharma movement. The Gita reconstructed by the "Elders" of Suddha Dharma consists of 745 stanzas and is claimed by the votaries of the cult to be the original version of the scripture. Such a claim can only be tested by scholars of the type who are editing the Mahabharat at Poona.

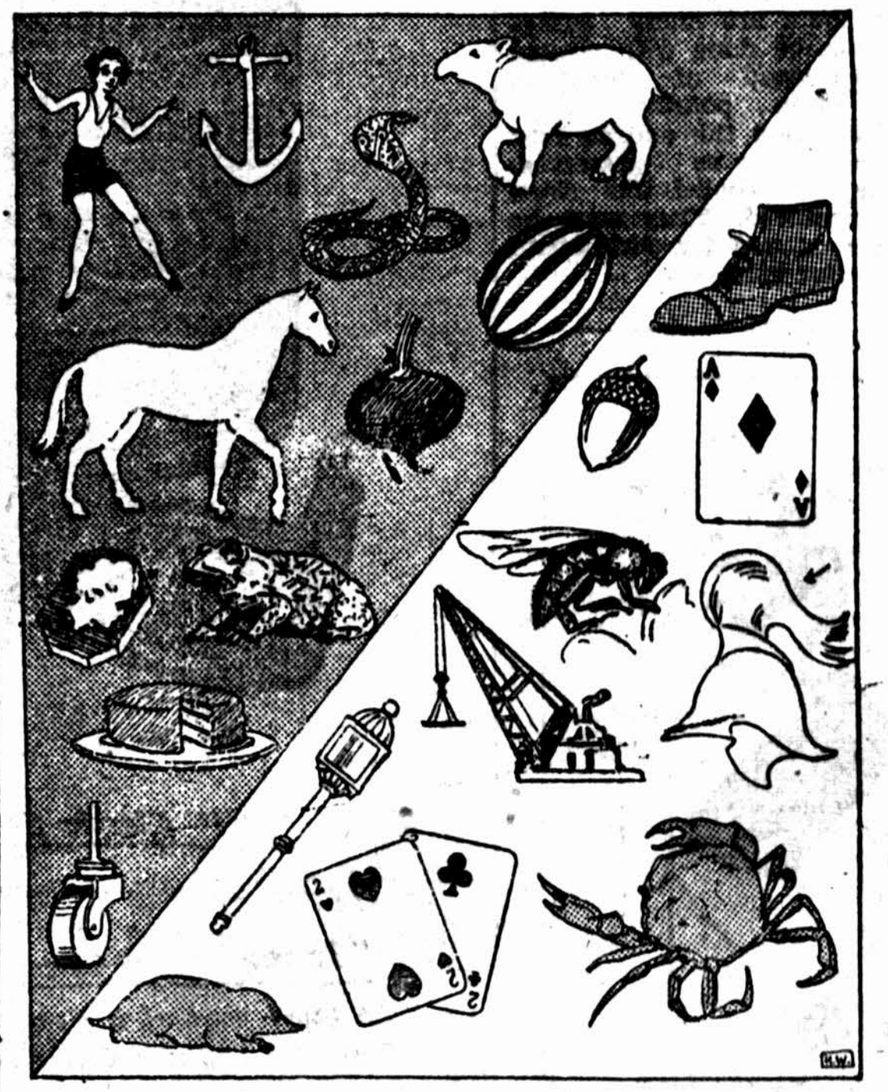
It is hard to understand why fate just knocks us over while opportunity so often passes us by without even giving us a gentle tap.

A city-bred person who spends an afternoon at the zoo generally leaves it feeling that not all monkeys are in captivity.

Find the Name of the Missing State

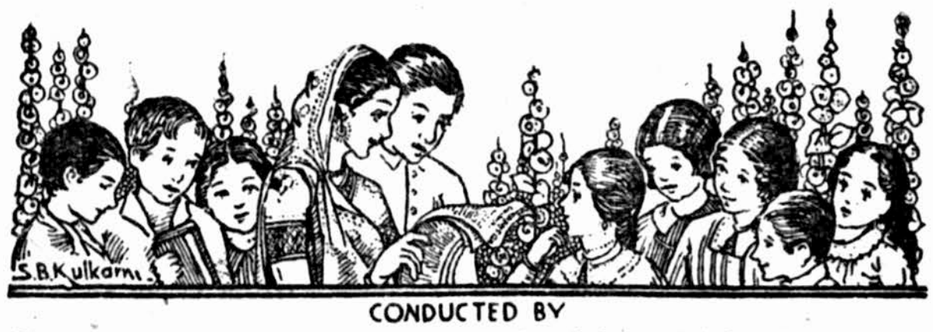
GUESS the name of each of the objects shown in the shaded portion of the drawing. Delete one of the letters in the name and rearrange the remaining letters to form the name of one of the objects in the white part of the drawing. The deleted letters, when arranged in a certain order, will spell the name of one of the United States.

How quickly can you name the state? After you have solved it, try the puzzle on friends.



(For Solution See Page 55).

CHILDREN'S OWN CORNER



CONDUCTED BY

THE ALL INDIA CHILDREN'S ASSOCIATION

INCORPORATING BALKAN-JI-BARI

[MOTTO EDUCATION & ENTERTAINMENT]

My dear Sisters & Brothers,

When you read this, the Bombay Balkan-ji-Bari Party which went to Sind to attend the All-India Children's Gathering at Shukkur and to go round the important places in that province will have returned. All the same, I don't think, it will be possible for me to give a full account of their tour and proceedings of the Children's Gathering even in the next week's issue. So you will have to wait for all that for about two weeks.

Upto this time, I have received only two letters from them, both from Karachi. As you may be interested in knowing their experiences, I give them here:—

WELCOME AT KARACHI

Karachi. 18-10-38

Dear Dada,

We could not write to you yesterday as the post had been cleared at 10 A.M. The steamer was late by one hour

We were given a very warm welcome at Karachi. A few children were present to receive our children from Bombay Beautiful flower-bouquets were presented to Sister Sheila and Kamala, whose faces were lit up with smiles and joy at the sight of Dadi Parvati Gidvani, Bro. Ram Motwani and children.

Miss Sarla J. Narsian, M.A., B.T., M.Ed. (Leeds), Chairwoman, Reception Committee, the 5th All-India Children's Gathering, Sukkur.

No doubt we all experienced a thrill of joy to see that we were at last on land. Of course, our steamer voyage was not marred by sea-sickness, though we had to be in beds for more than twenty hours a day. The nights were very cold, but we had warm coverings.

THE SEA VOYAGE

On the second day the voyage was pleasanter. We saw the Sun rising in the east bit by bit, until it became a full round ball of blazing fire. At night the stars in the sky set us thinking about their existence. The vast sea before us stimulated our curiosity about life in water. The twinkling lights at great distances under the cover of night were kindly hopes for the future of Balkan-ji-Bari. The dull moments of our voyage—such moments were few and far between—, were enlivened by stories.

We had plenty to eat and drink; the whole sea was under feet. The fellow passengers with us become good friends. We exchanged not only talks but also lemons and fruits. When we got tired of our beds, we went out for a walk. Anyway, it seemed that our beds were preferable to 'a walk on the stormy sea.' Those who had spent their childhood a little longer than others in cradles were sad to leave the steamer at Karachi.

ROUND THE CITY

Dadi Parvati took us in a car to our residence, where we are all given every facility. Last night we dined with Bro. Ram, and to-day we are dining with Bro. Rasik's friend. Last evening we were taken round the city in a car, and now children are getting ready to go out sight-seeing.

Yesterday we got your letters and photos. Thanks for your kind arrangements for making our journey a great success. We send our love and greetings to you and friends.

CAMELS AND DONKEYS

Karachi, 20-10-38.

The whole of yesterday was spent in sight-seeing. We saw Mangha Pir and Malir. We had been to Clifton also. Dadi took us into the old town of Karachi.

Karachi is a beautiful city, and it seems it has a great future. Sisters Kamala and Sheila and Bro. Rasik had a jolly good ride on the camel at Malir I couldn't take snapshots because it was getting dark.

The donkeys of Sind seem to be wiser than those of its species in other parts of India. We saw them dragging loads in the streets of Karachi.

OUR NICE HOSTS

Dadi got a number of cars to take us round the city. Though she has a lot to do, yet she tries her best to give us as much of her time as possible. Our hosts Mr. and Mrs. Alim Gidwani are very much interested in our comforts and they are taking a good deal of trouble for our sake.

Mr. Sadharam I. Sihalani, General Secretary, The 5th All-India Children's Gathering, Sukkur.

We are keeping good health and we are happy. Now we are getting our things ready. At 8-15 A.M. we are leaving for Hyderabad. With best regards,

Yours sincerely,
P. R. RAO,
RASIK F. SHAH.

FROM THE CHILDREN

And here are the letters that Sisters Kamla and Sheila have written:—

My dear Dada,

Hope you are quite well. We are O.K. you need not worry. We were quite safe in our ship, and had a jolly time. We received our photos (taken on board the steamer), and were very much surprised to see them so soon! How is Vidya?

Mr. U. M. Mirchandani, I.C.S., President, The 5th All-India Children's Gathering, Sukkur.

Your loving sister,
Kamla.

* * * *

My loving Dada,

I got your letter and was very happy to read it. How are you and Bhabhi? I and Kamla are quite well. We enjoyed very much in the steamer. Bro. Rao was feeling a little giddy. We made friends with a first class passenger. He showed us his cabin and also a second class cabin. The steamer went a little high and low. Please tell Bhabhi to write to me and reply very soon.

Your loving,
Sheila.

BOMBAY'S GREETINGS

Syt. Satish Bhai Desai, Secretary of the local Balkan-ji-Bari sent the following telegram to the Secretary of the 5th All-India Children's Gathering, Sukkur Sind, on behalf of the Bombay children:—

"Fraternal Greetings: Wish Children's Gathering Happy Time."

BIRTHDAY GREETINGS

I have pleasure to send greetings to the following sisters and brothers, whose birthdays come during this week on 30th October to 5th November 1938:—

1. Sis. Lila Tavanageri
2. Bro. Eknath Rao
3. Bro. Madhukar Dhage
4. Sis. Nelly Mehta
5. Bro. G. S. Bedi
6. Sis. Ayesha Khatoon
7. Bro. N. V. Shivanagi
8. Bro. Fernandes DeSouza
9. Bro. H. N. Merchant
10. Sis. Vimala Shah
11. Bro. Gangadhar Thakore
12. Sis. Urbala Desai
13. Bro. Darus Taraporc
14. Sir. Usha Pradhan
15. Bro. M. A. Solomon
16. Sis. Temi Modv
17. Bro. Gopal Apte.

CHARACTER

(By Jadhav Ramji)

If I were asked to give my views on the subject, I would say that good character is, the ability to put into practice the idea of right for the sake of right. Great men have forced themselves to the front by virtue of their extraordinary genius and we must concede that they have been the possessors of strong character.

If we think thus it would appear that the best asset a person can have, is, character. Without it other advantages may be valueless, with it further advantages may be gained.

I take it to be the resolve to do right at any cost and in all circumstances of life. The ordinary man has ordinary opportunities, and the daily work is done in very modest spheres.

To be inspired by the famous is of course good. But character shows deeds alone. I am afraid opportunities for its display would be few and far between—

In a community being made-up of a combination of an ordinary people possessed of ordinary talents, that which marks out, and distinguishes, is the character; of the general masses and according as that character is good, bad, or indifferent so will the real condition of the community be.

But what does the idea of character really mean? Simply answered it means the striving to do the right and resist the wrong. It is much easier to say what is pleasant than what is true, to do what is popular than what is right, and we choose the easier course.

MARTYRDOM

(By Mani Desai)

Rome was then the Queen of the Universe. The Roman Empire was first in the galaxy of World Empires. She was the abode of power and heroism. She was unique.

But wrath of the gods suddenly descended upon Rome. Mother Earth with a thundering noise was split into two and where a

(Continued on Page 50)

Dr. Mangharam R. Kalani, General Secretary, the 5th All-India Children's Gathering, Sukkur.

A Captain Of Newspaper Industry

(Continued from Page 3.)

to announce his retirement from Congress politics. Now, this announcement annoyed Mahatmaji who wrote and asked Srinivasan for the name of the Correspondent. Srinivasan stoutly refused on the ground that the source of information was always sacred to the editor. The reply created a stir at Wardha and even brought about a temporary misunderstanding but to this day Srinivasan has not divulged the source of the news to Gandhiji. Perhaps this trait of his character, which is a hereditary rather than an acquired instinct. has enhanced the prestige of his newspaper. You may write to "The Hindu" on any subject, but, if for any reason, your article is likely to create legal trouble, its editor is unlikely to give you away. Having taken the responsibility to print your news or article, "The Hindu" willingly and ungrudgingly accepts to shoulder the sole responsibility in the eyes of law. There is no gainsaying that this remarkable trait is what adds to the character of a paper.

New Reputation

By himself, Srinivasan has been able to bring to his paper a reputation of far more sustaining power than it already possessed. In the old days, under his great father, "The Hindu" was a great paper. If it is not now great in the sense it was in Kasturi Ranga Iyengar's days, it is to-day undoubtedly a big newspaper. The change which Srinivasan helped to bring in was this. In those days, "The Hindu" never made allowances for "the other side" as the saying went. "Those who are not with me are against me," was the policy it pursued relentlessly. Srinivasa Sastri, C. P Ramaswami Aiyar, Annie Besant, V Krishnaswami Iyer—these and other illustrious personalities of Southern India found themselves to be the target of "The Hindu's" attacks in those days They were so mercilessly pursued that one feared that most, if not all, these personalities would be thrown into oblivion. Each one of them possessing a genius of no mean order rose to greatness such as was attained by few. If they had been consigned to oblivion, it would have undoubtedly redounded to the prestige and power of the fourth estate. As it was, however, their rise opened the eyes of the superstitious public to the myth of creating public opinion merely through the medium of the press. A different policy could have kept up the myth. Probably tired of this game of "Seek and Hide," Srinivasan has successfully divorced personalities from principles and policies in relation to "The Hindu." It is to this aspect of his services to that paper that it owes its claim to be a national institution to-day.

"The Hindu" of Srinivasan is not, by any means, a national newspaper in the sense that it helped to build a nation. It has made no sacrifice in the cause of Swaraj such as "The Bombay Chronicle," "New India" or "Young India." Nor can it be said that it had done anything, except by way of a wise leader now and then, to fight the iniquitous Press Act, as for instance, "The Bombay Chronicle" and "New India." Nor has it ever been the truly typical party newspaper like "The Leader." No one in Madras to-day looks to "The Hindu" for opinion. Although its leading articles are no more wishy-washy and no more err on the side of the old adage that "much can be said on both sides," as used to be a special feature in the days before Srinivasan, the leading articles as such have ceased to mould public opinion. This trait may be due to a variety of facts, not the least of which is the existence among modern Madrasis powerful personalities, such as Rajagopalachariar, who speak not in the language of words but in the more eloquent language of solid self-sacrifice and self-abnegation. All the same few people fail to read the paper for its news columns. Srivasan has doubtless brought "The Hindu" to a position when it can afford to dictate terms to Reuter or even start a first class News Agency for consumption in India. Why he does not is a mystery. A national News Agency run on business lines is the crying need of the hour.

Successful Owner

Srinivasan's enterprise has been so successful that a rival has little or no chance in the Madras area. Mrs. Besant with all her international reputation could not succeed in competing with "The Hindu" which ultimately killed "New India." Sir P. Theogaraya Chetty, the Raja of Panagal and Dr. T. M. Nair hated Kasturi Ranga Iyengar to their hearts' content and promoted a new paper which, they believed, would kill "The Hindu" because they relied on the communalist flame which ultimately consumed them, their party and their party organ. An optimistic friend, contrary to my sincere advice, launched recently on a daily newspaper venture in Bangalore in the hope of being able to supplant Srinivasan's great enterprise, but the new enterprise was not even a three weeks' wonder, despite the armoury of phrases and idioms at its disposal. "The Daily Express" of Madras had to close down also.

While all these incidents undoubtedly speak highly of the business abilities of "The Hindu," it is rather strange that the best men do not stick to it, despite the great advantages "The Hindu" service carries along with it. K. Natarajan and C. Y. Chintamani are standing examples. They are undoubtedly an ornament to the profession, but neither of them would have been able to rise to their present illustrious position, had they continued to be in "The Hindu" I have heard this fact being discussed all over India. I have heard it said that Chintamani or Natarajan would have had no opportunity for self-expression had they continued in "The Hindu." A tradition there is which doubtless operates against "The Hindu" editorship, like that of "The Amrita Bazar Patrika," going to anyone, however distinguished, outside the charmed family circle. Naturally, therefore, Chintamani and Natarajan could not have had that opportunity which had made them so justly famous in the world of Indian journalism. There is no wonder, therefore, that Pothan Joseph, S A. Raja, G. S Raghavan and other gifted journalists had had to seek elsewhere for the opportunity to serve the profession of journalism.

Srinivasan belongs to that type of impersonal editors who do not seek to make an impress of their personality on their newspaper. Whether it is the correct thing to do has been debated times without number. That it is the only way to commercial success has been amply proved by "The Hindu's" undoubted success.

Until Mahatma Gandhi's advent into journalism, "The Hindu" used to be the craze of the College student who cared for "style." Gandhiji having revolutionised the national taste in language style, "The Hindu's" old and indirect style, sometimes very pungent but often beside the point, has given way to direct and more understandable language and style. This revolution has not, however, affected "The Hindu's" popularity because Srinivasan gives its readers varieties of news from all parts of India. It is true that he attaches a little over-importance to news emanating from other than "Our Own Correspondents" but it has not, by any means, affected the news instincts of the paper.

It is difficult to grow poetic about Srinivasan. He is himself essentially and indisputably prosaic. He is the standing example of the old adage that "Nothing succeeds like success." Srinivasan is the first Indian newspaper owner to institute a system of pensions and provident fund to his staff. Is it any wonder that the working journalist swears by Srinivasan? In this respect, he has gone one better than his august father.

A PEEP INTO JOHN COMPANY DAYS

Judge Who Hanged His Butler For Leaving His Service

(BY AMRAS.)

"India, Then and Now," is a common enough subject among politicians as with religious men. A peep into the past is always interesting and fascinating because it serves to throw sidelights on the ways of our predecessors. Dennis Kincaid's "British Social Life in India," a posthumus publication will be hailed with delight by all book lovers.

How many of us know, for instance, that the famous Yale, the founder of the well-known Yale University of the United States of America, was a Madras civilian before he settled down in Uncle Sam's country? At the end of the seventeenth century. Mr. Elihu Yale was the President of the Madras Board of the East Indian Company.

Kincaid writes of him: "He was a great autocrat. His butler left his service without proper notice. And Yale directed that he should be forthwith hanged.

"'But on what charge', the legal advisers querried; for though hanging was by English law the punishment for a large variety of offences, it had not, by some oversight, been attached to the offence of leaving employment without notice.

"'What charge', replied Yule, 'Piracy of course, and hanged the servant immediately on a charge of piracy'".

Something About Elphinstone

Kincaid tells us some story about Elphinstone of whom we all know as a great historian. While Elphinstone was residing at Poona, he always slept on the floor and was in the habit of reading several hundreds of lines of Greek poetry everyday in that posture.

Then we are told of a man, John Lawrence by name, who was a "religious" man. He was a great autocrat too. No doubt, he is the hero of the Lawrence Statue whose image disfigures Lahore. Now, Kincaid tells us that it was one of the sights of Lahore to watch the administrator emerge from morning prayer at the new church and, refreshed by his devotions, fall with furious blows upon the servants awaiting him at the Church door.

Having treated us to this story about Lawrence, Kincaid tells us another and this story relates to the Ilbert Bill agitation which gave us a Pherozeshah Mehta and Surendra Nath Bannerjea in those distant days. What the average Englishman thought and said in those days has been picked by Kincaid from the columns of the now defunct "Englishman." An English correspondent signing himself as "Brittannicus" wrote to "The Englishman":

"The Only people who have any right to India are the British. The so-called Indians have no right whatever"

Surely, this Brittannicus must be Oswald Mosley in the new incarnation.

Damned Good!

Now, let listen for a moment to what Kincaid has to say regarding "His Excellency in Simla".

"His Excellency in Simla", says Kincaid, "abandoning in a moment of commendable enthusiasm all circumlocution, minuted on a proposal to maintain the breed of the Burma pony. 'I agree. The Burma pony is a damned good little piece of stuff'. And this weighty pronouncement was literally incorporated in an official communication that began: 'Sir, I am directed to inform you that, in the opinion of the Governor-General-in-Council, the Burma pony is a damned good little piece of stuff'".

That the heads of departments were surprised by the circular goes without saying. Kincaid concludes:

"One may hazard that in the future the British in India may be less noticeable for their eccentricities and their conscious superiority".

Husbands don't particularly concern themselves over the fact that Dame Fashion gives women a merry chase—it's the way she pulls on their purse strings that gets their goats.

How Did Jerry and Bob Escape From Tibet?

HERE is a fascinating mystery puzzle story about the little-known land of Tibet in which the reader will find a few tangled problems to solve. Each puzzle is numbered and the solutions, for reference only after you have succeeded in solving the puzzles yourself, are contained in the box below in inverted type.

By MILTON GOLDSMITH

THOSE who have read "Lost Horizon" or who have seen the play in which a party of Englishmen visit a Himalayan monastery in far-off Tibet, may recollect a similar adventure that occurred many years ago under vastly different circumstances. There were two Americans who made the venturesome journey with an escort of ten native Chinamen. All were captured and it was little short of a miracle that the Americans lived to tell the tale.

Jerry Hadley loves to tell about his experiences during the trip. First of all, he bought a camel for himself and one for his brother, Bob. Bob's beast, with the trimmings, saddle, etc., cost together $132, Chinese dollars, the animal being worth ten times as much as the trimmings. Jerry's beast cost twelve times as much as the saddle, etc., at the same relative proportions. What did he pay for each beast? (1.)

Talking about numbers, Jerry, who is something of a mathematician, tells about a big fish they caught in the Sea of Tsikang. The head weighed 24 pounds, the tail weighed half the weight of the body less the weight of the head, and the whole fish weighed seven times the weight of the tail. What was the weight of the head and of the whole fish? (2).

When they approached Lhassa they were taken captive by the leader of a band of brigands and sentenced to be shot. Jerry protested that if the Americans were shot there would be trouble with the American government. The leader, remembering the aid the United States had given during the Boxer uprising, was willing to spare the two Americans without making it appear that he was showing partiality. He, therefore, resorted to the following ingenious device, explaining that he was leaving the decision to the tribal gods. He had the 12 men arranged in a circle and ordered that every third man (beginning at the top), should be led out and executed. The two that remain were to be saved alive. What position did the Americans occupy in order to go free? (3.)

The natives objected to this plan, claiming that it was unfair and demanding another set-up. The brigand leader formed another circle, beginning with a native and placing the two Americans at the end. But instead of counting out three, he used a different count and again the two Americans were spared. What was the ordinal number he used in the selection of his victims? (4.)

But their troubles were not yet at an end. They were imprisoned in a fortress on a high rock, both in the same cell. They found a rope but it was only thirty-five feet long, while the window of the cell was fully 65 feet from the ground. However, they were equal to the emergency, and by dividing the rope into two equal lengths and knotting these together they reached the ground in safety. How did they manage it? (5.)

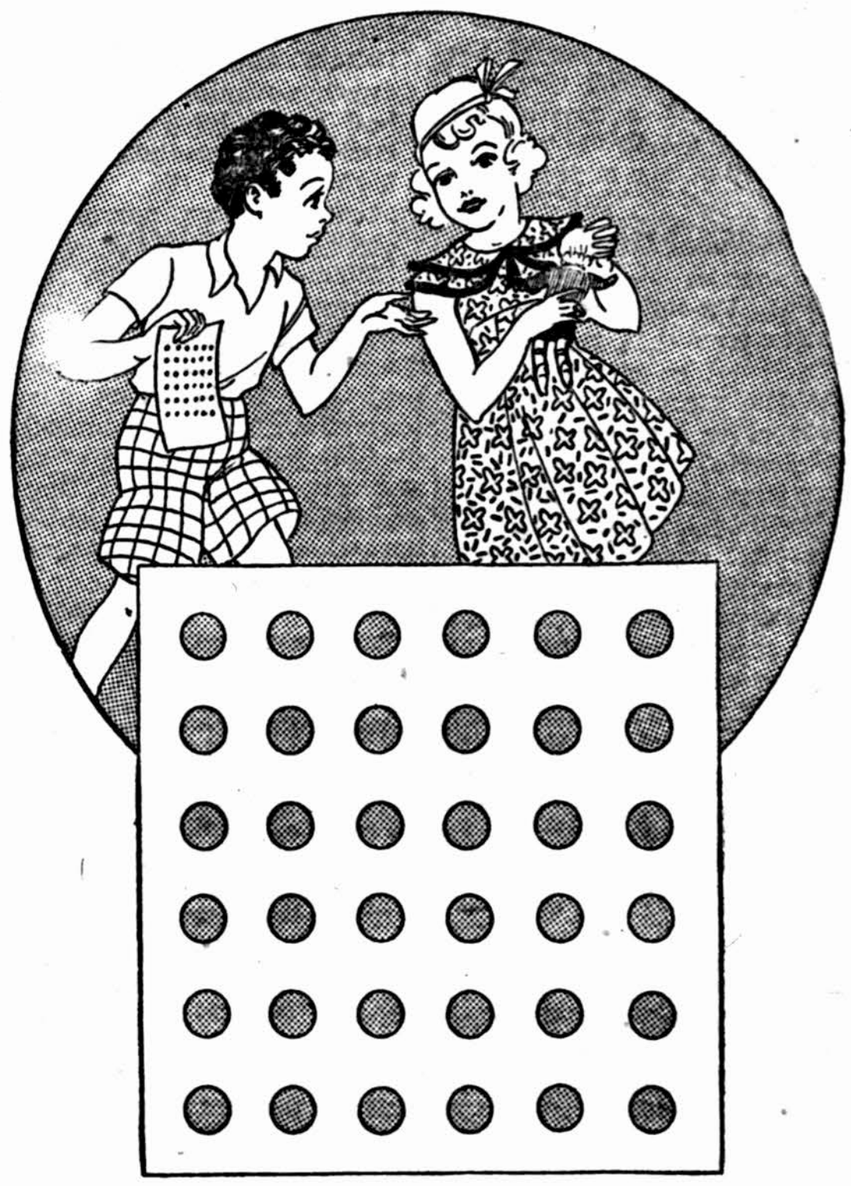
Disguised as Tibetans, they joined a band of soldiers and hoped thus to reach the capital. Jerry explains that there were just one hundred men, including themselves, and their weapons which they carried divided among them were 83 ancient flint-lock guns, 94 curved cimitars, 75 old army revolvers and 70 creeces (big saw-like daggers). Granted that all men carried at least three kinds of these and some carried all four kinds, it is easy to figure how many men could have carried one each of all four kinds of weapons. (6.)

The band marching at the rate of four miles an hour, halted for a two-hours' rest on the banks of a little stream, while a messenger was sent for further instructions to headquarters at Yang-zu. He rode at the rate of nine miles an hour and having arrived at Yang-zu he stopped for one hour. In the meantime the detachment had moved on. The messenger, returning, overtook them at exactly 5:30 p. m. The question is, "At what hour did the detachment halt at the stream?" (7.)

When asked how old he was, Jerry replied: "If you add one-half, one-fourth, one-fifth and one-twentieth of my age to it, you will have just twice my age." From which you will see that he is still a young man in spite of his adventures, for he is less than fifty. (8.)

(For Solutions See Page 55).

PROBLEM OF THE CANDY BUTTONS



"I THOUGHT you were going to get a peppermint stick," Mildred waylaid her brother as he emerged from the Sugar Bowl, "and now you bring one of those papers with the candy buttons on it. What's the idea?"

"The idea," explained her brother, "is that it is easier to divide. I owe you a ninth share of my candy. If I bought a stick and we had to break a piece off, you'd probably get a third of it instead of a ninth. With these thirty-six buttons, however, I can count off exactly one-ninth.

"Tell you what I'll do, though, to show you I'm a sport. You can have six of the buttons, provided that, when you take them off the paper, you will still leave an even number of buttons in each horizontal and vertical row."

Mildred though this was fair enough, and tried her skill in picking off the correct buttons.

"Ha ha!" laughed Johnny after his sister had been pondering over the paper several minutes. "You've removed seven of the buttons and you have two rows with odd numbers in them—"

Suddenly Johnny became aware of the fact that Mildred was eating the buttons as she removed them. Angrily he seized the paper. "Why, you old cheat," he exclaimed, "You've eaten seven of the candies already and you never solved the puzzle."

Can you solve the poser of the candy buttons? Cross out six of the buttons, leaving an even number of them in each horizontal and vertical row.

One Surface, One Edge

TAKE a strip of paper, say nine inches in length by two inches in width. You will notice that it has an upper and an under surface and two edges along its length. How can you arrange this strip so that it will have only one surface and only one edge?

First of all, gum the ends of the strip of paper together after making a half twist in the strip. If a continuous line is now drawn along the middle of the band it will traverse the whole length of the paper and finish at its starting point. Again, if a mark is made on the edge, and the finger or a pencil starting from this runs along the edge, it also will return to its starting point.

(For Solution See Page 55).

A Puzzle in Seven Acts

THIS poser is for the person with a big vocabulary, who takes pride in using long words. Every one of the 7 words in the horizontal rows of this square is composed of nine letters and contains the letters ACT in some part of it. Can you supply the other letters? Here are the definitions:

1—Reality; 2—Finger-shaped; 3—Useable; 4—Editing; 5—A calumniator; 6—Draws together; 7—Not having the parts firmly united.

Just by way of encouragement, we give you the word for the top line. It is "ACTUALITY."

(For Solution See Page 55)

New Light On The Great Surrender

as was suggested repeatedly, that London would have been at the mercy of the German bombers. The truth is that, while it may be the case that neither the French, nor the British, nor the Czech air force is, single-handed, a match for the German, all three together are unquestionably superior to it.

FRENCH STRENGTH

Second, let us come to the question of French strength. It is perfectly true that the French air force is not so strong and so large as the German, and this was reported to the British Cabinet by General Gamelin.

But, as has been already reported in these columns, this part of the French report was broadcast to the British "Inner Cabinet", to everyone within ear-shot while the second part of General Gamelin's report, which was to the effect that the French army was at the very peak of its strength, and that General Gamelin felt the utmost confidence in being able to defeat and destroy the German armed forces opposite to him in the Rhineland, was suppressed.

In view of this report, the subsequent last-minute, and perhaps decisive, scare that the French had declared that they had no ammunition is wholly incredible.

"FACTS"

Third, we come to the question of Soviet strength. Here it is alleged that the Inner Cabinet actually used a new document very analogous to the Zinovieff letter of 1924.

They produced some childish rumour concocted in the cafes of Warsaw as to the strength of the Soviet air force, and they preferred to believe this, rather than the detailed and clear-cut report that the Soviet foreign minister, M. Litvinov, had given to Lord De La Warr, a member of the British Cabinet, who had at last made contact with him in Geneva.

The facts appear to be that the striking force of the Soviet air force is to-day roughly equivalent to the entire German and Japanese air forces combined. So much for the "facts" by which the surrender of the Cabinet was achieved.

But that surrender was not enough in itself. If, as was apparently at that moment contemplated, by the members of the outer Cabinet, Mr. Chamberlain had risen on the Wednesday afternoon and made the bare announcement that Britain and France had left Czechoslovakia to its fate and had surrendered to the entire Godesberg demands, Mr. Chamberlain and his government could not have survived forty-eight hours.

Hitler would, possibly, have had his way and Czechoslovakia would have been sacrificed, but Mr. Chamberlain would have paid the price and Hitler would have lost more than he had gained. It was at that point that a British government, for the first time, began to use the new technique of deception which has been perfected elsewhere.

(Continued From Page 8)

HITLER'S TELEGRAM

In considering what in fact occurred, let us first of all reflect on what we are asked to believe. We are asked to believe that Mr. Chamberlain rose on that Wednesday afternoon in the House of Commons without in the least knowing how he was to end his speech.

We are asked to believe that he had dispatched telegrams that morning to Hitler and Mussolini inviting them to a conference, but that neither Hitler nor Mussolini had any previous knowledge that such a conference was being proposed, and that he, Mr. Chamberlain, had no idea what their reply would be.

We are asked to believe that during the long initial part of his speech, in which Mr. Chamberlain was reviewing the events of the crisis, he did not know what answers to his telegrams would be forthcoming and that, if the answers had been in the negative, he would have had to end his speech either by announcing an ultimatum to Germany or by announcing a complete and undisguised surrender to the Godesberg demands.

We are further asked to believe that the timing of the receipt, first of Signor Mussolini's and then of Herr Hitler's telegraphed replies of acceptance, which appeared in the House of Commons exactly at the moment that Mr. Chamberlain had finished his survey of the either stages of the crisis, was pure accident.

"ALL RIGHT . . . ."

We are asked to believe that the scene, which Mr. Harold Nicolson, M. P. has called one of disgraceful hysteria, which took place in the closing sections of Mr. Chamberlain's speech, had not been envisaged as a consequence of the "drama" of the opening of the telegrams of acceptance from the two dictators.

We are further asked to believe that, so far, the dictators had only agreed to a conference; that the type of settlement which was to be made at that conference was still unforeseen; that Mr. Chamberlain had not committed himself to the acceptance of all but a few unimportant ones of Herr Hitler's Godesberg demands.

We are asked to believe all this in face of the fact that, before going to Munich, and therefore before, supposedly, hearing what Hitler would now demand, Mr. Chamberlain, running up the steps of Downing Street, announced to the crowd that "it would be all right this time."

Well, let everyone believe what he can. Let us merely review the consequences of the scene which was enacted in the House of Commons that afternoon.

WITHOUT SANCTION

The consequences were that by far the most important, and, as weeks rather than months will show, by far the most disastrous, agreement that this country has ever entered into, was entered into not merely without the sanction of Parliament, but without the sanction of the cabinet; that one man was sent out to Munich to sign away, if he so pleased, the safety and liberty of every single one of the forty-seven million inhabitants of this country, and that he did sign that agreement.

Matters had been so arranged, or, if we prefer to believe it, had spontaneously and by chance so arranged themselves, that the people of this country had been manoeuvred into a position in which they had to surrender their liberties and their safety to the domination of Hitler, or as they thought, to face immediate war and bombardment, against which no adequate preparations had been made.

Let me, at any rate, record my conviction that we have had acted out before us one of those lies upon a nation-wide scale by which alone a free people can be induced to betray themselves and their country.

Mr. Chamberlain has secured for a moment the support of those simple-minded, unreflecting, uneducated people, whom it is so easy and so cruel to deceive. The first of those great Fascist stage-plays, which are, perhaps, the very essence of the Fascist technique, has been acted out before us.

For us there remains the problem of how this technique of the lie on a nation-wide scale is to be met. Upon that score I have no doubts.

This technique can only be met with calmness, clarity, reason and patient explanation. The only final safeguard against the stampede of the unthinking, which such methods as have been used against us in the past weeks can produce, lies in the work of many tens of thousands of clear-sighted, politically educated persons who can by their influence steady and stiffen the whole population, and so make it impossible for them to become the victims of this basest of all political manoeuvres.

As the inconceivably bitter consequences of the surrender to Hitler become apparent during the coming weeks and months, we shall have unparalleled opportunities of making clear to people what has been done to them. Already, in my experience, the mind of the people in all political parties and in all political classes is open to us to an extent which it has never been before.

We have only to use our opportunities to explain to people what has happened as we have never used them before in order to make a repetition of the technique of the lie an impossibility for ever in Britain.

"I'd just like to meet the man who says that two can live as cheaply as one."

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WHY THIS STAGGERING FAILURE?

(Continued From Page 9)

axis, the Sun had moved into Libra about three weeks earlier. Again, take the Mahashivaratri. This festival is really to mark the longest night of the year. In practice, however, the longest night has elapsed weeks before we celebrate the Mahashivratri. And again, the Krishna Jayanti is reputed to celebrate the longest day of the year. Are we sure that the actual celebration is made on the longest day? We may be sure we are not. If we are not, the purpose for which we celebrate these functions is lost.

These two defects are certainly remediable. There is no use indulging in mutual abuse. The fact is that, at the time when Varaha Mihira wrote his laws, the fixed zodiac and the movable zodiac met at a certain point, namely the star known as "Krittika." Now, our new year starts with the star "Aswini," whereas the Sun completes the zodiac and enters the first point sometime in the twenty-second or the twenty-third of March. If our fixed zodiac system is correct, no one has taken the trouble to prove it by a resort to the "Jantar Mantar." We are content to profit by the past. Very probably, the past rules do not govern the present planetary movements. Failure in predictions may be attributed to this difficulty But let me not lay too much emphasis on this point.

Remedy The Defects

Astrologers must do something to remedy these two major defects. They have to meet in conference and readjust their laws if necessary. If it is found that the ancient "Udu Dasa" system is impossible of application at the present moment. I would rather that they gave it up and resorted to the more cumbersome and less risky system of western directions than that the astrological science itself is brought into disrepute. As a matter of fact, even the Government should not hesitate to give a lead in this respect. Astrology flourished in the past mainly owing to the fact that it was patronised by royalty. In England, it flourishes to-day because the State spends not a little to keep an observatory and produce the nautical almanac. For the rest, the astrologers are making an experiment—quite a series of experiments in fact. Here, we have a certain set of eternal laws which only need a little rectification and interpretation It must be an easier affair. Even if Government find it is impossible for them to associate themselves with the task for calendar reform, astrologers owe it to themselves and the science to meet together and come to some common understanding. They must right themselves where they are wrong. An almanac reform is very urgently needed. If there is no need, at least all our almanacs should be based on one and only interpretation of the eternal laws. As it is, these almanacs create more sceptics than the faithful.

And then, supposing that the "Udu Dasa system" still endures, astrologers have to make up their mind regarding the calculations Are we to calculate a year on the basis of 365 days or 360 days? Some astrologers swear that you have to reduce five days for every year while others swear that this rectification nas no authority. Now, an inter-change of ideas at a conference should help to arrive at uniformity.

Take again some [illegible] Some astrologers say that the transit system alone counts. Others maintain that both the "dasa" system and the transit must be taken into consideration. Still others have it that transits have no value save as an adjunct and that what matters is the "dasa" calculation. Now, which of these three schools is correct? It is difficult for a layman to indicate.

Disregarded Rules

Even in the matter of interpreting planetary transits, there is in the world of astrology a greater percentage of failures than are pardonable, were the science correct. Now, this transit system, according to the Hindu sastras, professes to tell your fortunes according to the position of particular planets at a particular time from the original position of the moon at the horoscope. Now, let us suppose that a person born under the constellation "Magha" wants his fortune told for the month ending the 16th November. The astrologer immediately consults his book and makes certain predictions. Because the sun is in the third house in transit, he predicts wealth, happiness, etc. Again because, according to Hindu almanacs, saturn is in the 8th house from the original position occupied by the moon at birth, the astrologer predicts obstacles, failure, poverty, disease and death. Now, in actual practice, we find that both these predictions are wrong. The failure, however is not due to any fault in the science itself. Ancient seers laid down general rules and then modified them by certain subsidiary rules. These subsidiary rules are known as planetary vedhas. Now, let me quote from Varaha Mihira the most eminent Hindu astrologer of the past. Varaha Mihira says that the strength or influence of planets in transit has to be measured and defined not only by their actual position but also by certain other influences which either strengthen, weaken, or neutralise the effects laid down in the original rules. This is vedhai. Now, the sun well located indicates certain good results as referred to above. But any planet other than saturn occupying the fifth, the ninth, the fourth and the twelfth houses from his then position neutralises his good effects. On the other hand, the bad effects mentioned by the bad position of saturn are neutralised if any planet other than the sun occupies the fifth, the ninth and the twelfth houses from his present position. Now, a careful astrologer will say that as Jupiter will be in the twelfth house from Saturn's position in a few days, the bad results from the Saturnine position will be minimised and will even disappear. Similarly, every planet has certain vedhas. Astrologers have little time or inclination to study these and apply them. If they do, they will find that they err less unless they go wrong in their calculations.

Still Another Defect

There is still another defect. If a man born under "Magha" consults the soothsayer, the latter tells him that the good effect of the sun begins from the first of Tula, that is to say from the day on which the sun enters Libra. As a matter of fact, this kind of prediction has often proved very wide of the mark. The truth is that each house of the zodiac is thirty degrees long. The position desired being a sextile, we must know at what point in Libra this lunar sextile with the sun is formed. It takes several days in the case of a person born, say under the 13th degree of "Magha" while one born on the first degree begins to reap the effect on the 17th October itself.

Now, all these involve trouble. But the astrologer must be willing to go through all the troubles if he wants to be a true votary of the science which gives him his daily bread.

There are other defects also. All these must be canvassed boldly if the astrologers want the science to be saved from extinction which threatens it to-day. The late Mr B. V. Suryanarain Row was the only astrologer of my acquaintance who avoided pitfalls. I reckon his eminent grandson B. V. Raman will be only too glad to convene an All-India Conference if proper support is forthcoming. The Mysore State support will not be difficult to obtain if astrologers make an earnest bid. The question is if they want to save the science or merely eke out a livelihood.

Do Hitlers Make Good Husbands?

(Continued From Page 16)

not intend to marry, or that I did not wish eventually to have children, but one likes to have it recognised that one has other capacities, and not be relegated to the status of a brooding hen.

Finally, the picture of Hitler as a possible husband is disposed of by a story told to me by a friend who was invited to stay with him.

This Englishman, a most distinguished ex-Service man, lost his luggage on the way, but Hitler said it did not matter, as he would lend him "some night things."

The "night thing" was made of bark, the famous new substitute for wool.

It was "most pleasantly long and full," my friend said. It was rounded at the neck and fitting into the waist, and—it was "pink"!

How would all this work out in the home? For there are many little Hitlers in the home, men who are domineering.

Dictatorship in the home is a backward movement, it savours of the Middle Ages and of the Turks.

It is the ideal that man would quickly slip back into if he dared, and if women were less vigilant of their rights.

That which we have acquired through effort and labour we jealously guard, but there are always weak ones who submit to dictatorship. In Germany today (I am told)) a woman dare not make herself up with cosmetics, especially not with lipstick.

Numerous men dislike lipstick, even if it is the kind that is guaranteed not to come off. If men had their way women would not be doing half the things we are doing.

If we did not drive motor-cars we would stay more at home and be ever so grateful to "hubby" when he took us for a drive in his spare time.

We wouldn't be serving half as much in shops and working in factories.

INTOLERABLE

In Germany, on account of unemployment, a man and wife may not both earn. The woman, therefore, is induced to remain in the home and submit to the husband.

What sort of husbands do these "ersatz" (imitation) Hitlers make?

It is easier for a woman if the man in the house is orderly and disciplined, practical, punctual, and clean This is the result of military training, but dictatorship in the home is intolerable.

To be told what you should do, and how you should do it, to be lectured about duty, to have your personal liberty curtailed by a dictating bully! Who would not rebel?

Personally, I never could stand authority of any kind, from the day I could walk!

Car Electrician: "Get me a Watt bulb."
Mate: "For what?"
Car Electrician: "No two."
Mate: "Two what?"
Car Electrician: "Yes."

World Union Of Free-Thinkers Congress

(Continued from Page 10)

respect to his memory. Knowing this, some of hooligans, devoid of any moral instinct and decency, resorted to the cemetery and removed the bronze bust of Charles Bradlaugh, placed as obscene placard on the tomb and put a chamber utensil in the place of the bust. This was the sight which met the gaze of the indignant delegates when they arrived at the cemetery. It shows to what depth religious fanatics may sink when they are out to exhibit their intolerance. This outrage has opened the eyes of many in England and has caused great indignation. In has strengthened the determination of many in that country not to encourage certain religious sects in the manner they have done in the past. It may appear strange to many that religious opposition of this nature could take place in a country like England, reputed for its hospitality and its love of liberty and religious and political tolerance. The present political condition of Europe would perhaps explain this. While religion finds no encouragement in many countries in Europe and is actually being persecuted, England appears to be the only haven, at present, where it can thrive in peace. It is only natural that many religious people in England look upon Russia as a country which ruthlessly persecutes religion and the epithet "godless" has been applied to it to mark their detestation of its policy. It is also known that the Tory party, which is actually in power in England, detests the political creed of Russia and these religious fanatics thought that by associating the World Union of Free-thinkers with Moscow they would succeed in having it banned in England. This was maliciously and deliberately done, which shows the venomous and heinous nature of the opposition. The campaign of these stupid and misguided people has pained and surprised many Free-thinkers. They really could not except anything better from such people. The London agitation has again proved how much they fear Free-thought and how conscious they are of its strength.

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CHILDREN'S OWN CORNER

(Continued From Page 45)

moment before it was all mirth and gaiety, where a second before children were vivacious and exultant, where an hour before transactions worth lacs were negotiated, there appeared suddenly a bottomless creek, that dazzled one's eyes, in the market place thronged by thousands

The astrologers were summoned and consulted. They meditated and prophesied, "Romans, do you dedicate to Mother Earth what is dearest and nearest to you. The Earth shall not be satiated with anything less."

What could be Rome's all? They were puzzled. But lo! A horseman rode forth. His armour was glittering. A spirit of sacrifice and martyrdom shone on his face. He was the idol of the Romans. He occupied the throne of Rome. He was Marcus Curtius!

"Aside, my beloved countrymen." In the twinkling of an eye he spurred his horse and jumped into that creek. They both disappeared into the bosom of the earth and....No sooner than this had happened. Mother Earth seemed to have been appeased and the creek was no more.

Little Sheila has had the privilege to attend all the Children's Gatherings held so far. Here she is seen with her friend Kamla, who has gone with her to Sind and her mother Shrimati Vidya Behn on board s.s. "Vita." How smart the children look in their Balkan-ji-Bari uniforms!

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Fill in and send to:—
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Khar—BOMBAY.

VISIT TO A FAIR
(By Shilla A. Avasia)

It was the Coconut Day. As the day advandced an immense crowd made its way to the maidan where the annual fair was held. I entered the crowd, and when I reached the maidan, I was rewarded by a sight which I shall never forget—a vast assemblage of men, women and children in holiday dresses spreading over the extensive plain.

There were two long rows of booths with a passage between. In them were displayed a variety of toys, fruits and sweetmeats Between the two rows shops passed a never ending stream of men, women, and children. all bent on enjoying themselves.

Go where you might you heard the loud rapping on the big drums, the changing of cymbals add to this the talk of the countless people, the rubber baloons and reed flutes on which the children practised; add also the hoarse cry of the shop-keepers and hawkers inviting customers.

THROUGH THE MAZE
There is a path through the brambles leading to the bluebells in the wood. Can you find it? You start with the two children, and you must not cross a line anywhere, but find a clear path. This is just an amusement, not a competition.

The women with their coloured saris and dazzling ornaments presented a feast of colour and gaiety. In one corner of the maidan was a vast crowd of boys and girls and above the noise of their chatter one could hear a shrill sound of the tumbling pleasure-wheel as they went up and down with the freight of the children.

Near by was a merry-go-round as it went round and round to an accompaniment of the hurdy-gurdy, one felt ever so happy to see the children, some mounted on wooden horses, others on elephants, enjoying themselves heartily and feeling quite as important as though they were seated on real ones.

A SHAKEHAND
(By M. G. Wanjara)

We are living in an age of discoveries. It's our proud privilege to examine why we do certain things and why we should do them in that particular way.

Dear chums, try the following: give a cordial shakehand to your friend with the right hand first and then with the left, and find out for yourselves which way brings your heart nearer to your friends.

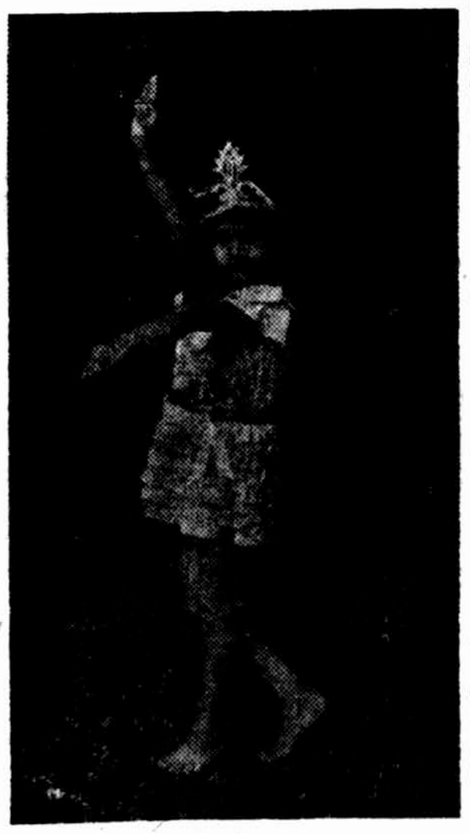
Well, that is the secret, of the universal brotherhood as suggested by the Boy Scout Movement

The Bombay Balkanji-Bari party which went to Sind to attend the 5th All-India Children's Gathering at Sukkur on board the ship S.S. "Vita" with their friends and relatives who came to wish them a happy voyage. On the extreme right is seen Leader of the Party, Bro. P. R. Rao, B.A.

CROSSING THE BORDER

First of all, one of the players is chosen to be Rob Roy and he or she gives the rest of the players a number. A string of handkerchiefs is placed along the centre of the room for the border line, and the players stand about three yards away from the line. Rob Roy stands on the same side as the player but just opposite the line. He or she has a soft ball

To play the game Rob Roy calls out a number. For example, he or she might call: "Number One. cross the border." The player with that number must run to the border line, jump over, and run and touch the door. Of course, whilst the player is crossing the line and running to the door Rob Roy must try to hit him or her by throwing the ball at the player. If Rob Roy manages to hit the player, then that player is out of the game. But if he fails to touch a player with the ball then they go back to their place with the rest of the players. Then Rob Roy calls out another number, and so on.



Baby Kamla, a three and a half year girl, is a talented little dancer and sings pretty well.

Dear Dada,

Please send me full particulars and enrolment forms of the A.-I. Children's Association for the postage of which I enclose herewith nine pies stamps.

My age is.....years.

Name (Master or Miss)..

.....

Full Address.....

.....

.....

Please write in block letters and post it to:—
DADA—"Gulistan,"
Khar—BOMBAY

PICNIC BOTTLES

However well the corks and stoppers of picnic bottles fit, there is always a risk that they may come out. Here is a good plan by means of which they may be made quite safe.

Get an old leather glove and cut off any fingers that are without holes. Then after putting in the cork of the bottle, pull these globes finger right over, tying it securely round the neck.

The cork will never come out, and, even if there should be a little leakage, the liquid will not come through the leather of the glove finger.

CHILDREN'S ASSOCIATION.

Children under 12 years can join as members, boys and girls between 12 and 16 years, can become Companions, and elders wishing to be helpful, can also be enrolled either as Associates or as Patrons.

No distinction of caste, colour creed or sex is observed for enrolment in Balkan-ji-Bari, the All-India Children's Association, and one has to pay a very nominal fee, which is to be given only once for ever.

If you like to have full particulars of the Association and the enrolment form, please send for them stating your age and full address and enclosing nine pies stamps only to cover the postage.

If you think we could be of any service to you, please let us know and we shall do our best to be helpful. We shall be glad also to receive matter from you for publication in this "Corner."

Kindly address all communications directly to:—

DADA—"Gulistan,"
Khar—BOMBAY.

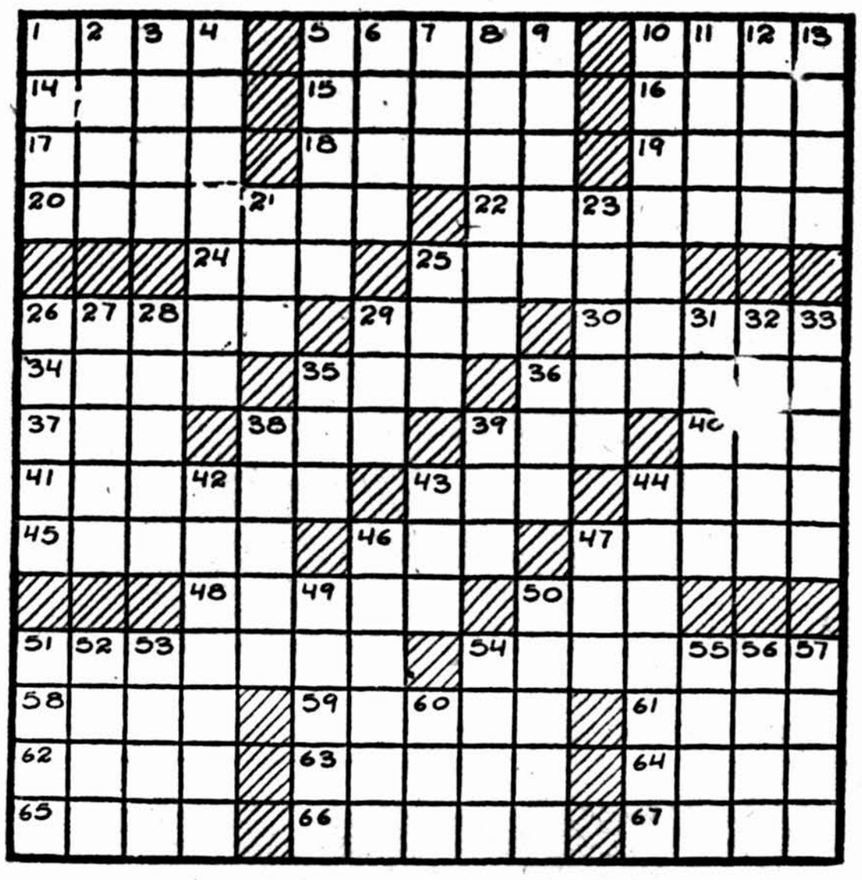
All Good Wishes from
Your loving,
Dada

Cross-Quiz Puzzle

With Questions to Answer

HORIZONTAL

1—Lay level with the ground.
5—District in France.
10—That which guides.
14—What mountains extend from the Arctic Ocean to near Orenburg?
15—Expiate.
16—Prefix: half.
17—Impression on wax.
18—To what king was the Authorized Version of the Bible dedicated?
19—Source of indigo.
20—Seed of the string bean.
22—Repeat.



24—Established value.
25—Language.
26—During the World War, what seaport of the Penfeld River was a port of debarkation for American troops?
29—Large snake.
30—Who wrote "Arrowsmith"?
34—What is the seat of the Holy See?
35—Is able.
36—Galley with two banks of oars.
37—Night before a holiday.
38—Who appeared opposite Powell in "The Thin Man"?
39—Footlike part.
40—Forbid.
41—Gives courage to.
43—Who wrote "Annabel Lee"?
44—Asks alms.
45—Town in North Carolina.
46—Dine.
47—Soup with thickening.
48—Give in.
50—Title of respect.
51—Of what country was Ahmed Bey Zogu president?
54—Signs.
58—What English general was commander-in-chief of the British expeditionary forces in Flanders?
59—Cushioned seat.
61—What was the pen-name of Charles Lamb?
62—What queen was the second daughter of James II?
63—Growing out.
64—Implement.
65—Beverage.
66—Rejuvenate.
67—Canvas shelter.

VERTICAL

1—Act with haste.
2—Plane surface.
3—What German river is connected by canal with the Rhine-Marne Canal?
4—Plane curve.
5—Army officer.
6—State (French).
7—Portuguese title.
8—Indian tribe.
9—Boxer's hand coverings.
10—One who fascinates.
11—Stream in Siberia.
12—Eject.
13—Entice.
21—Domestic animal.
23—Ancient country of Asia Minor.
25—Electrified particle.
26—Who played opposite Katherine Hepburn in "Holiday": George ———?
27—Wanderer.
28—Who is the husband of Tallulah Bankhead?
29—Body of water.
31—Who is the missing member of the famous comedy duo of the 90's: ——— and Fields?
32—Likeness.
33—Meaning.
35—Lettuce.
36—Stinging insect.
38—In whose honor was the name of Petrograd changed?
39—Cooking utensil.
42—Traveler.
43—Cushion.
44—Who wrote "Little Lord Fauntleroy"?
46—Who was the "lily maid of Astolat"?
47—Swine.
49—Duck.
50—Tendon.
51—Israelite king.
52—Narrow road.
53—Stem of the hop.
54—Satisfy.
55—Fragrant resin.
56—Animal.
57—Seasoning.
60—Vehicle.

(For Solution See Page 55)

Can You Judge This Beauty Contest?

THE apex of the social season is reached at the water front when the bathing beach holds its annual beauty contest. Then the choicest of the season's crop of mermaids parade before the judges' stand. This is an especially trying day for the modern Parises, for no matter who is chosen, there is bound to be some feeling of disappointment.

This year the judges decided to use a little diplomacy. The selection was to be left to chance and the arbiters would be free from accusations of favoritism or weak eyesight. Two of the judges donated their straw bonnets. In one of these were placed slips of paper, containing the names of the girls and in the other slips with numbers on them. One slip was chosen from each hat.

Then, starting with the girl whose name was chosen from the hat, the number, selected by lot, was counted off among the contestants and the girl on whom the count ended was declared the winner. The count was resumed with the next girl on line and again the girl in which the count ended was selected for a prize. In like manner a third and fourth girl was chosen. Naturally, a girl was eliminated from the count as soon as she won a prize, to avoid the danger of one girl getting more than one honor. The count was always made from left to right, the first girl in line being counted immediately after the last girl in line.

In the drawing the four winning girls are recognized by the ribbons they wear. Can you write on the ribbons of three of the girls, the numbers 1, 2 and 3, to indicate which girl was first, second and third?

(For Solution See Page 55)

Give Missing Words

SIX five-letter words are missing from the following verse and all of the missing words are spelled with the same five letters. See if you can fill in the six missing words, using the same five letters each time. You are at liberty to rearrange the five letters every time you use them in order to spell a new word:

Mary sat with ***** in hand
Writing ***** dramatic.
Did she ***** the plots she planned?
Negative emphatic!
***** to us the tales may be
But at ***** they're new to she.

In case you are not lucky enough to hit upon the solution to this little puzzle at first glance, we may as well tell you that the first missing word is "slate." Now go ahead and figure out the other five missing words.

(For Solution See Page 55)

A WINEGLASS TRICK

FILL a wineglass with water to the brim and set it on the corner of a table napkin which should be in immediate contact with the polished surface of a table, allowing the rest of the napkin to fall over the edge. Then invite one of your guests to remove the napkin without touching the glass or spilling any of the water.

To show him how, take hold with the left hand of that part of the napkin that hangs over the edge of the table and raise it to a horizontal position. Then strike hard downward with the right hand at about six inches from the table, and the cloth will come away, leaving the wine glass altogether undisturbed.

This is an excellent parlor trick, but try it out alone before you attempt it at a party.

(For Solution See Page 55)

DICTATORSHIPS DO NOT MEAN WAR

Says British Air Minister

LONDON (By Air Mail).

Sir Kingsley Wood, British Air Minister, speaking at West Woolwich, London said that some people take the view that so long as there were dictatorships in the world—and dictators were not confined to Germany and Italy—that war was inevitable.

"That is an appalling conception—a bankrupt policy," he declared.

Several lessons had to be learned from the crisis. They must unremittingly press on with the country's defence, for the more effective and prepared they were, the greater the part Great Britain would play for peace.

They would like to see disarmament, but never again must they have unilateral disarmament. It had nearly brought them to disaster.

Sir Kingsley said that it seemed at one time during the crisis that the world was going headlong to its doom. Many could now, when the immediate danger was safely over, make suggestions as to what should or should not have been done. The government chose peace rather than war.—Reuter.

How Is Your I. Q.?

CAN you speed around this circle in two minutes, multiplying all the figures together and getting the correct answer? If you have not yet got the answer at the end of two minutes, there is something the matter with your I. Q. An intelligent person should get the product in less than a minute.

A Palindrome

THE famous old palindrome, "Madam, I'm Adam," reads the same no matter which end you start at. Here is another one, much longer and more interesting:

"Dog as a devil deified lived as a god."

(For Solution See Page 55)

Missing Letter Puzzle

JUST one letter is missing from the following exciting poem, but it is missing in 55 places:

Thieaonunhinemileuchtormpapa
Aitutoaeucceorlo;
Pringweetnetillpoeemoygra,
Aummertreemaofthadeacro.

Now all you have to do is to separate these four strings of apparently meaningless letters into words that scan and rhyme, adding the same missing letter in 55 places. And you may as well know that "s" is the missing letter which occurs 55 times, and when completed the four lines of the poem will read thusly:

This season's sunshine smiles,
such storms as pass
Assist us to access success or loss.
Spring's sweetness still possesses
mossy grass,
As summer's tresses mass soft shades across.

(For Solution See Page 55)

GOYA

(Continued From Page 5)

man feeling in "They make provision for themselvse"; he it the uncanny contempt of "Charity" or the animal pride of the hanger who seems to sayi "Now who is stronger"——the same method runs into allof them. He suffers with the wounded peasant, the violated women, the hanged patriot. He loves them in their defeat. He hates the oppressor in his victory.

Long after Goya was dead, his genius was recognised by stingy critics, albeit grudgingly. What Goethe had expressed in literature and Beethoven in music, Goya had done in painting. One with refinement, one with depth, one with brutality. But Truth is hydra-headed. There is no single route to it. Men shirked Goya because he revealed to them their meanness.

To-day, as it brims over the shallow basins of capitalist culture and shows what is at the bottom of our society the Truth of Goya becomes more articulate and more prophetic.

Charity!
(From a Painting by Goya).

KESHUB CHUNDER SEN:

(Continued From Page 14)

ered included mass education, the use of the vernacular in education, vocational and technical instruction, and moral and religious training on non-sectarian lines. In the words of his biographer, he dealt with "all the burning problems which to our untold shame remain unsolved to this day."

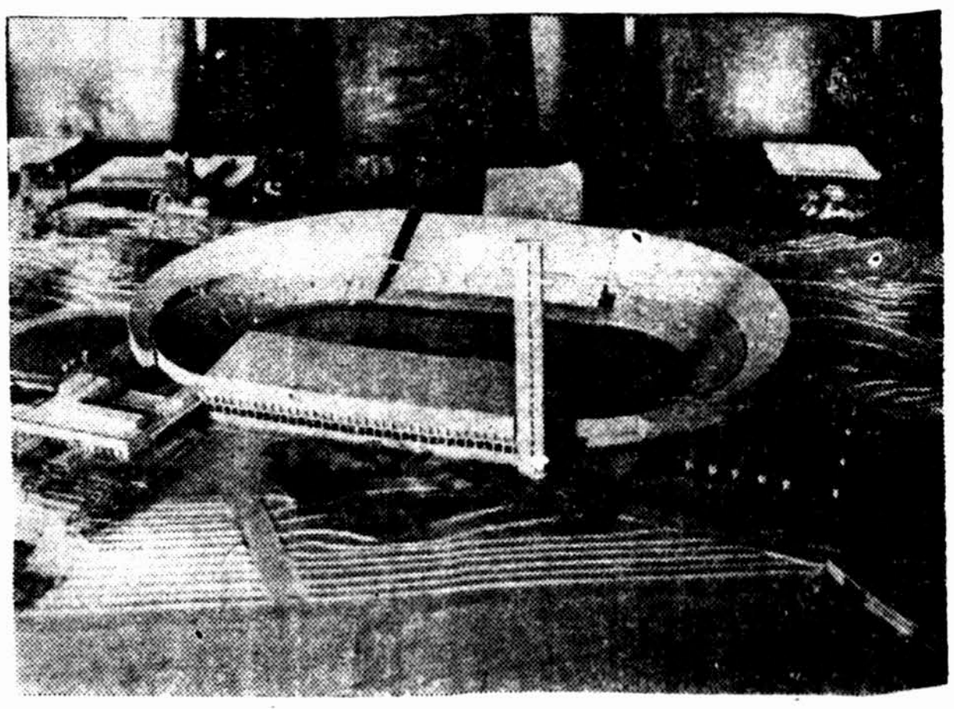
Through years of effort he gave a leading place to educational reform in his programme. The outlines of the scheme he laid before a meeting of the Brahmo Samajists in Calcutta in October 1861 shows remarkable foresight when read even after three quarters of a century. He said that self-help and self-reliance must be the watch-word for all workers; he should not depend on the Government for help in every particular.

He advocated radical reformation of the education system then prevalent by divesting it of mere memory work and urged the need for education of the heart as well as of the mind.

INFILTRATION THEORY

In supporting the theory of infiltration of education from the educated classes to the masses, he asked, "Of what avail would it be, if education merely touched the surface and left the bulk of society in darkness? How would the barriers of caste be broken unless education were thrown open to all, irrespective of the so-called rank and station." But alas for Keshub and kindred thinkers, education of the masses through infiltration is an ideal tardy of achievement in India.

He had strong views on the education of women for he held that the country could never prosper unless and until the light of education penetrated the zenanas. Women if left uneducated, he held, would be a drag on society. The social reforms which he promoted and the schools and the normal colleges for girls he established did so much to break down orthodox opposition to the emancipation of women, and stage by stage to range educated men on the side of their enlightenment.



Due to Japan's war with China, the 1940 Olympic Games will now be held in Finland, the next country on the rota. Picture shows the 220 ft. tower of the stadium at Helsinski, where the sports will be held.

A TACTICAL MISTAKE

Keshub Chunder has this in common with the modern leader of Hindu Social reform, Mahatma Gandhi, in that he like Gandhiji deemed that his English education had unsettled his mind. He had sought a cure by abandoning idolatry but had found no positive system to replace it. It was in that spirit that he joined the Brahmo Samaj which came to him as a solution of his problems. Gandhiji feeling likewise evolved a solution by preaching a "New Religion" with the principle of Ahimsa as its cardinal doctrine. Gandhiji was almost on the brink of starting a new religion but luckily he withstood the urge in time. For reform of any Society or religion is best effected by remaining within its fold and by working from within. Keshub Chunder committed a tactical mistake in going out of the fold of the orthodox to propagate his doctrines. The Brahmo Samaj in consequence has remained to this day a fractional movement.

GOD'S WORK

His sentiments towards the English, however, may not find an answering echo at the present day among Indians. Speaking at a London meeting in 1870 on the revolutionary reform brought about in the thought of India due to the early contact with the English, he declared that the reform which the English were bringing about in India were not man's work but the work of God, which He was doing with His own hand using the British Nation as His instruments.

"When India lay sunk in the mire of idolatry and superstition, when Mohomedan oppression and misrule had almost extinguished the last spark of hope in the native mind, when Hinduism once a pure system of Monotheism had degenerated into a most horrid and abominable system of idolatry and poly-theism, when priests were exceedingly powerful and were revelling in their triumph over the down-trodden humanity, the Lord in his mercy sent out the British Nation to rescue India (cheers). In obedience to God's injunction, England came and knocked at the doors of India and said, "Noble Sister, rise! Thou hast slept too long" . . . . . I am one of those who have profound respect for the doctrine of God in History. When . . . . . impoverished India looked with tears in her eyes to the Omnipotent Father, He out of the riches of His inexhaustible mercy came forward to relieve her—even as in times gone by He had rescued other peoples." Many may not agree with Keshub Chundee's sentiments to-day. Nevertheless they represent the opinion of Indians of an earlier phase in the political evolution of Indi-

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INDIA'S PREMIER TONIC

I GO WEST

(Continued From Page 1)

he played with in the East End of London understand him better.

To-day as we look beyond the horizon another figure stalks across the grey skies. Sleek. Smart. Mainly. Upright of carriage he walks on the troubled waters, without fear, without compassion, without apology. His name is Jawaharlal Nehru.

The son of a rich Allahabad lawyer and himself educated at Harrow and Cambridge, it can hardly be said that he came from the masses. Far from it. He was born and nurtured in the very best that money could buy. His enlistment for the cause of India was not from necessity, but of choice. His convictions, deep-rooted as they are, have been arrived at as much in his digs at Trinity as in his father's palatial home. His outlook on life is essentially Western. The East supplies merely the colour—the emotional back-ground of his life. He is a highbrow, a thinker, a follower of Lenin and Marx, a modern, fired with that intensity of purpose which knows no bounds and within him is a bitterness which runs through the blood.

From the point of view of the masses he is the man from outside—a man who leads them to battle, always ahead of them, never abreast of his followers, ahead of his times, always marching, marching to his own pulsating syncopation. He refuses to recognise any regime which conflicts with his conception of the ideal Socialist State. If power were in his hands he would use all the methods of the Kremlin and the Wilhelmstrasse. He believes in himself even as dictators do. He does little things which bring him nearer to Hitler and Mussolini. He takes a salute in his own dictatorial fashion.—only their shirts he has not yet adopted. He is a firebrand, creating in those with whom he comes into contact a restless atmosphere. He is a soldier who feels lost in times of peace. Like Napoleon he is always wanting to lead whole armies. To the young he is a sort of mental aphrodisiac, maddening as it works. It is so different from the balm of Gilead and Gandhi.

With his own thoughts he cloisters himself, wondering what the morrow will bring, struggling even with himself as one does in prison walls, struggling to break down the barriers, the chain's that have encrusted his freedom. On the battle-field, fighting he will die. He would be happy with no other death. It is typical of the man. Heine once said, and Nehru seems to say so now: "Lay on my coffin a sword, for I was a soldier in the war for the liberation of humanity." There is something grandiose about everything he says and does. His tale should only be told, like Tamburlaine's, in Marlowe's mighty line.

JAWAHARLAL NEHRU.

One day when I was in London, I heard that Nehru was on his way to Europe and would soon be in Town. I waited for him to arrive. He was living in a block of modern apartments in the West End and I picked up my telephone and dialled his number. When I was put through to his apartment, I asked for him, giving my name in a casual sort of manner, making it sound important. He came to the 'phone. I said quite frankly that I had nothing important to discuss, but that if he had a few moments to spare I would like to pay my respects to him. It was an approach which appealed to him—the frankness of it, supplemented by respect which was due to him. He gave me an appointment and I arrived punctually. I hung round in the corridor, while someone else was in conference and later I was called in. The time of the day was not conducive to any brilliant dialogue between us, for it was nine in the morning, and I had unwillingly pushed my head under a cold shower to look clean and respectable. But he was more alive, and the breakfast table showed that he was well prepared for the hard day's work that lay before him.

He wore a dark-brown suit of heavy woollen material. It was well cut though I feel sure the material was a home-spun from India. But he was disappointingly short—a smallish man quite different from the towering personality I had expected. The pictures had always shown him on a raised platform and perhaps that had left an impression that he was tall and stood out far above other men.

I suggested an article about himself with his permission, but he disliked the idea entirely. So I turned the conversation from him to myself—a conversation different from those to which he had been accustomed. I did not ask him for a solution on the Indian problem, or what he thought of Untouchability. I knew I would be flung out sooner than I would have liked, and I wanted some excuse to fathom the man at close range.

He was cultured, well-read—a perfect specimen of the educated Indian. He held strong opinions on every phase of human life and expressed them with the force of authority. Self-assurance he had in abundance, though he only stood five-feet odd. He could convince not only himself, but had the power of convincing others. He was shrewd, cold and calculating. He thought in terms of facts and figures and argued like a first-class advocate. He was polished in his manners, and effective in his utterances. Intellectually he was at times quite brilliant and impressive. But he had one complex. He gave the impression that he liked to impose his views on minds that were inferior to his, so that they could not answer or retaliate. That was Nehru at his best, but bring in the element of doubt, or ask a question that was not rhetorical and he would become unduly aggressive. This was only my impression, though a subsequent meeting in India seemed to corroborate this first impression.

It was in Madras when I was asked to be present at a small informal gathering to meet Nehru and to help to ask such questions as would draw some good answers from him. But not a chance. The whole of the three-quarters of an hour was monopolised by an Indian Liberal, who persisted in asking him questions which have been asked in India since the Lord knows when and to which the answers are always the same. Nehru replied and scored every time. He knew he was scoring on that target and he seemed to enjoy an easy morning's work and stuck to his Liberal heckler. Often at the end of an answer, he would turn round to various people, who had by then lost the trend of the argument and feel pleased with himself and everyone would nod assent, much to the annoyance of the solitary member of the Indian Liberal Party, who felt sure that at least right was on his side, even though might was overwhelmingly on the other.

It was interesting to see the various faces that were concentrating on this one central figure. Except for myself and one or two others the whole crowd was in a sort of semi-undress which is regarded as a national costume in the South of India. There is nothing the matter with wearing Indian clothes in India. That is how it should be, and I should have done it myself if I had been there long enough to get myself a few of my national clothes, but it was the thought that so many of these people had merely jumped into them for the occasion that gave me an insight into the fickleness of Indian character. Did it matter what clothes they came in to meet Nehru. Was it a compliment to him that they had changed for his sake? Or was it that they were time-servers prepared to serve under any regime that paid for their services? It made me disillusioned about the India of to-morrow.

Nehru too was not another Gandhi. Sad thought that, when I come to think there will be no one to take the Mahatma's place when he is gone, and that Nehru is the best we have. You cannot expect a politician with dictatorial leanings to step into the shoes of a humble, unassuming little man who had by his simplicity won the hearts of a whole people, whatever their caste, whatever their creed or their religion.

I have often asked myself—after Gandhi, what then? If he is gone what will become of those millions to whom he is a sort of messiah, bringing new hope to make the burden of their lives easier to bear. His word they will respect even as they did in 1921, when he recalled the non-co-operation movement, but would they have obeyed anyone else? Would they follow Nehru as meekly.

I am afraid not. Nehru speaks to them in terms of economic freedom, of revolt, of a higher standard of living and all these far-off things which they don't understand. Nehru has not the art of expressing himself by symbols.

He is no believer in the ceremonial of religion, and so long as India is what it is, it needs something tangible to cling to, something it can feel and touch and regard as holy. All this will have no place in a Nehruian India, and the millions who have had this all their lives are unwilling to give it up for something they do not even understand. Nehru realises that himself. In his autobiography he gives you an insight into himself when he describes his reactions in May of 1923 when Gandhi began his twenty-one days' fast. It was on the issue of untouchability, for the Harijan movement had been his life work, and no sacrifice, however, great, was too much for such a cause. To Nehru, however, the fast was an incomprehensible thing and he says: ". . . if I had been asked before the decision had been taken I would certainly have spoken strongly against it." Yet Gandhi's letter to him moved him, and he replied: "What can I say about matters I do not understand? I feel lost in strange country where you are the only familiar landmark and I try to grope my way in the dark but stumble. Whatever happens my love and thoughts will be with you."

It was typical of Nehru. It shows the conflict within him between his own convictions on the one hand and his respect for the Mahatma on the other. In the end the latter prevails and later he wires to the Mahatma again: " . . I feel more clearly now that whatever happens you win."

If I may quote from his chapter on religion without committing too much larceny, it will explain better what I want to say about the essential difference between Gandhi, the man, and Nehru the politician.

He says:

" . . I watched the emotional upheaval of the country during the fast, and wondered more and more if this was the right method in politics. It

(Continued on page 55)

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BOMBAY BLOSSOMS

of typewriter manufacturers will be glad to purchase a patent at a fancy price.

No less a fortune awaits the discoverer of a mechanical device which will obviate the typewriter ribbon. At the moment, the ribbon is the despair of the professional typist. And yet, it is inevitable. Who will be the lucky claimant of the smiling million? Many American youths are in the run.

* * * *

Other Fields

By no means are these the only fields. The discoverer of a device which will ultimately do away with the sleepers on railway tracks is bound to be one of the wealthiest men of the world. Similarly, one who can patent a device to do away with train smashes and loss of lives will make Henry Ford's mouth water.

These are the patents long overdue. But we are assured by scientists that in course of time, we shall be having electric switches which will help us to satisfy the craving of hunger and thirst merely by switching on a particular electric point! It is doubtful if such a day will be a blessing or a curse.

And then, an Italian scientist says that man possesses the necessary radium power at his finger tips. He has only to learn the means by which he can exercise it to advantage. When that happy day comes, he tells us, man will be able to fly across from continent to continent without the aid of any such mechanical device as the aeroplane.

Here in India, we want immediate industrialisation on a large scale. The Congress Ministries are evolving a formula for an automobile industry. Who knows that the inauguration of this industry will not auger in a new era of prosperity? It may be we shall discover new geniuses to patent the long overdue mechanical devices.

* * * *

Trade Marks

Talking of Patents one is reminded of the fact that even the Government of India have at last realised the need for a Trade Mark Law in India. There are not many applications for patents in India and yet we have been blessed with a Patent Office.

A trade Mark Register is long overdue and they are still giving us one:

The late Sir Courtney Terrel very sarcastically told the Government of India that they had the distinction of claiming kinship with Abyssinia and other "civilised countries" which had no trade mark law on their statute books. Bombay has long been making this demand, but until recently its voice was one in the wilderness.

The reason was that all these

(Continued From Page 6)

years European public opinion had ranged itself against the proposal. Their reason was that they did not like to be put to the necessity of registering again such marks as had been registered already in England. Because of this position, Government would not, all these years, move their little finger to grant the Bombay Mill Owners' demand.

As in all other things, Japan opened the eyes of the British manufacturer. She freely copied British trade marks with impunity. In the absence of a regular law, it was always difficult to pin Japan to any position. At last British chambers of Commerce realise the need for a Trade Mark Law in India. We owe the change in Government mentality to the change of opinion on the part of British Commerce.

* * * *

Devadasi Demand

Last week I had made a brief reference to the Madras Devadasi demand for exemption from the anti-Prostitution Laws of the Madras Legislature. Since then, a good deal of propaganda has been going on in that province either for or against the proposal. That devadasis have been able to find some advocates is not surprising.

Their opponents are also organising themselves. Dr. Muthulakshmi Reddy, ex-Deputy President of the Madras Legislative Council, at whose instance the anti-prostitute law was passed by the Madras Legislature, asks if the Government of Madras felt it necessary to consult the drunkards and tappers before they enforced prohibition.

It s a very pertinent question. It is also logical. But the devadasis themselves do not appear to object to the provisions of the Act as such. They only tell Government that their time-honoured position as the custodians of music, art and dancing should not be allowed to suffer on account of the promulgation of the law.

It is difficult to say what effect this agitation will have on the Madras Governmnet. But I understand that many Congress members of the Madras Legislative Assembly have been showing open sympathy for the new demand, their argument being that in the new renaissance, the devadasis have an important function to play.

* * * *

Muslims And Polygamy

Bengum Mir Amirrudin avers that the polygamy among Muslims was only conditional and that a lawful and legal insistence on monogamy would not offend the Islamic religion. In the course of a contribution to a Madras contemporary, this lady assures Mrs. Subbaroyan to see to it that Muslims are included in her monogamy bill.

If the Begum is to relied upon, a careful reading of the Quran shows that polygamy is definitely discouraged in the case of those who cannot have equal affection for all their four wives. Moreover, argues this lady, polygamy was permitted originally in a state of after-war, and the law givers did not desire any woman to go without a home.

In any event, says Begum Mir Amirrudin, the Muslim marriage is only a social contract. That being so, it is no offence against the Islamic law and religion to insist on monogamy and provide for it. Therefore she appeals to Muslims all over India to extend their whole-hearted support to Mrs. Subbaroyan's Bill.

But on that account, Mrs. Subbaroyan should not take advantage. No greater blunder can be committed than to say or do anything capable of misinterpretation by Mr. Jinnah and his apologists as another instance of the Congress doing everything in its power to damage Islam and the Islamic culture. This matter must be left to the Muslims themselves.

* * * *

Simla's Concern Over A Mere Zero

Does anyone know the real reason behind the new economy drive on the part of Sir James Grigg? The whole thing is intriguing, is it not? And yet, the truth is all about a mere zero. If a Calcutta report is to be relied upon, Sir James Grigg is now paying for his failure in superintending his department properly.

Here is the story for what it is worth. A zero which had deluded detection for over five months created the historic confusion. When the budget was presented in April last, neither the Finance Member nor his retinue had an idea that an additional zero had crept into the revenue side. This made the deficit budget look like a surplus one:

Everyone profitted by the mistake, the luckiest amongst them being our provincial Governments who reaped a pretty good windfall. Even the Simla Secretariat, which is now under the fire of Sir James Grigg, had its due share. It appeared that, thanks to this elusive zero, prosperity had come back with a double knock and with a capital "P".

* * * *

Discovered At Last

The elusive zero might have gone undetected until the future historian put his unerring finger unto our capable Finance Minister. But the constant fall in revenue very nearly drove Sir James uneasy. He could not detect the cause in Delhi. Simla's cool heights cooled his brain and he found where the mistake lay.

In order to do away with the havoc of that mere zero, Sir James at once assumed financial dictatorship. The "signing machines" were called to order, but none of them could discover the father of His Majesty the Zero. So they were asked to agree to some voluntary cut. Who said zero had no power?

And now the next step is understood to be Sir James Grigg's repudiation of the statutory responsibility to have the accounts of provincial Government examined and audited by the Accountant-General. Already, the Accountant-General of Bengal has refused to function for the Bengal Government unless it agreed to pay compensation to the Central Government.

At the time of writing it is not known whether Sir P. R. Rao has received similar instructions for Bombay. I first thought of inquiring. But I did not inquire. My reason was that what was sauce for Bengal was sauce for Bombay too, although Moulvi A. K. Fazlul Huq might contest my proposition.

Driving licences cost Londoners £83,000 a year, while they pay more than £4,500,000 in taxing their cars.

Now that summer is over one wonders what the girls wearing the new high hair-do are going to do about carrying their hats in their hands instead of on their heads.

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I GO WEST

(Continued From Page 53)

seemed to me sheer revivalism, and clear thinking had not a ghost of a chance against it. All India, or most of it, stared reverently at the Mahatma and expected him to perform miracle after miracle and put an end to untouchability and get Swaraj and so on—and did precious little itself! And Gandhiji did not encourage others to think; his insistence was only on purity and sacrifice. I felt I was drifting further and further away from him mentally, in spite of my strong emotional attachment to him. Often enough he was guided in his political activities by an unerring instinct. He had the flair for action, but was the way of faith the right way to train a nation? It might pay for a short while, but in the long run?

"And I could not understand how he could accept, as he seemed to, the present social order, which was based on violence and conflict. Within me almost conflict raged, and I was torn between rival loyalties. I knew that there was trouble ahead for me, when the enforced protection of gaol was removed. I felt lonely and homeless, and India, to whom I had given my love and for whom I had laboured, seemed a strange and bewildering land to me. Was it my fault that I could not enter into the spirit and the ways of thinking of my countrymen? Even with my closest associates I felt that an invisible barrier came between us, and, unhappy at being unable to overcome it, I shrank back into my shell. The old world seemed to envelop them, the old world of past ideologies, hopes and desires. The new world was yet far distant."

That was the vision that was always before Nehru's mind—the vision of a new world far distant but yet within grasp. Socialism within our lifetime brought about by whatever method was practicable. He could see it before his very eyes—a world in which there would be the complete nationalisation, or shall we say "internationalisation," of the means of production, distribution and exchange. Untouchability was a minor detail and life was too short to pause for the small problems of a handful of the oppressed. India must fight greater battles—the peasants of Bardoli had a great mission in life than merely to squat for excess of rent. Whole armies marched before his mind's eye—first the three hundred and fifty odd millions of India, then China, perhaps, and so on marching up and down the face of this earth to the strains of "Land of Hope and Glory." Or would it be to the strains of the "Internationale"? Who knows what is really at the back of Nehru's mind?

When I compare all this with one sentence the Mahatma spoke, I realise that there is something in this little man that eclipses all the Nehrus and the lesser politicians put together. Gandhi said: "Even God does not come to the poor except in the shape of bread." It contained to my mind all the economic doctrines in a nut-shell. It was so simple that even the most illiterate amongst us could understand what he meant. In it was all the socialism you want in a lifetime, or in a generation. Its crisp phraseology was worthy of Chekov, its profundity was worthy even of Christ.

But that will not be the India of to-morrow, the India when Gandhi has gone. Then we shall have passed from that peace that passeth all understanding to that perpetual strife which will be Nehru. Some of us will feel out of place in this Nehrulan India. Some others will find in it the true expression of our pent-up emotions, and the counterpart of our great ideals, for we are moving from Gandhi to Nehru.

(To be continued on Sunday next)

ENGLISH AS WORLD'S LINGUA FRANCA

(Continued From Page 10)

second language it is not easy to determine, but a few facts and figures taken at random may throw some light on the question.

In Japan, according to the Belgian Consul-General at Yokohama, it is now "indispensable for all Europeans. One can do without Japanese, but would be lost without English. It is the business language." In China it has been established for many years and in India, though only 2,500,000 natives can read and write, it is the language not only of business but also of politics.

Altogether, it is probable that English is now spoken as a second language by at least 20,000,000 persons throughout the world—very often, to be sure, badly, but nevertheless understandably.

In part, of course, its spread has been due to the extraordinary dispersion of the English-speaking peoples. They have been the greatest travellers of modern times, and the most adventurous merchants, and the most assiduous colonists. Moreover, they have been, on the whole, poor linguists, and so they have dragged their language with them, and forced it upon the human race.

SIMPLE AND CONCISE

But there is more to the matter than this. English, brought to close quarters with formidable rivals, has won very often, not by force of numbers and intransigence, but by the sheer weight of its merit. "In wealth, wisdom and strict economy," said the eminent Jakob Grimm a century ago, "none of the other living languages can vie with it." To which the eminent Otto Jespersen was adding only the other day: "It seems to me positively and expressly masculine. It is the language of a grown-up man, and has very little childish or feminine about it." Dr. Jespersen goes on to specifications: English is simple, it has clear sounds, it packs its words closely together, it is logical in their arrangements and it is free from all pedantic flubdub. What an immense advantage lies in a single thing: its lack of grammatical gender! (I spent years trying to remember whether Hund and Katze were der, die or das, and I can't tell you to this day.) And what another in its reduction of all the pronouns of the second person nominative to the single you!

When pedagogues discourse on the virtues of English they almost always begin by hymning its enormous vocabulary, which is at least twice as large as that of any other language. But this is not what enchants the foreigner; on the contrary, the vast reaches of the vocabulary naturally alarm him and he keeps as close as he may to its elements. The thing that really wins him is the succinctness and simplicity of those elements.

We use, for all our store of Latin polysyllables, a great many more short words than long ones and we are always trying to make the long ones short. What began as mobile vulgus in the eighteenth century, two words and both Latin, is mob today, one word and that one as English as cat. What was once pundigrion is now pun. No other European language has so many three-letter words, nor so many four-letter words. And none other can say its say with so few of them. "First come first served"—that is typically English, for it is bold, plain and short. In French the same homely proverb is stretched out and toned down to "Premier venu, premier moulu," in German it is mauled and hammered into "Wer zuerst kommit, mahlt suerst", and in Danish it reaches the really appalling form of "Den der kommer forst til molle, far forst malet."

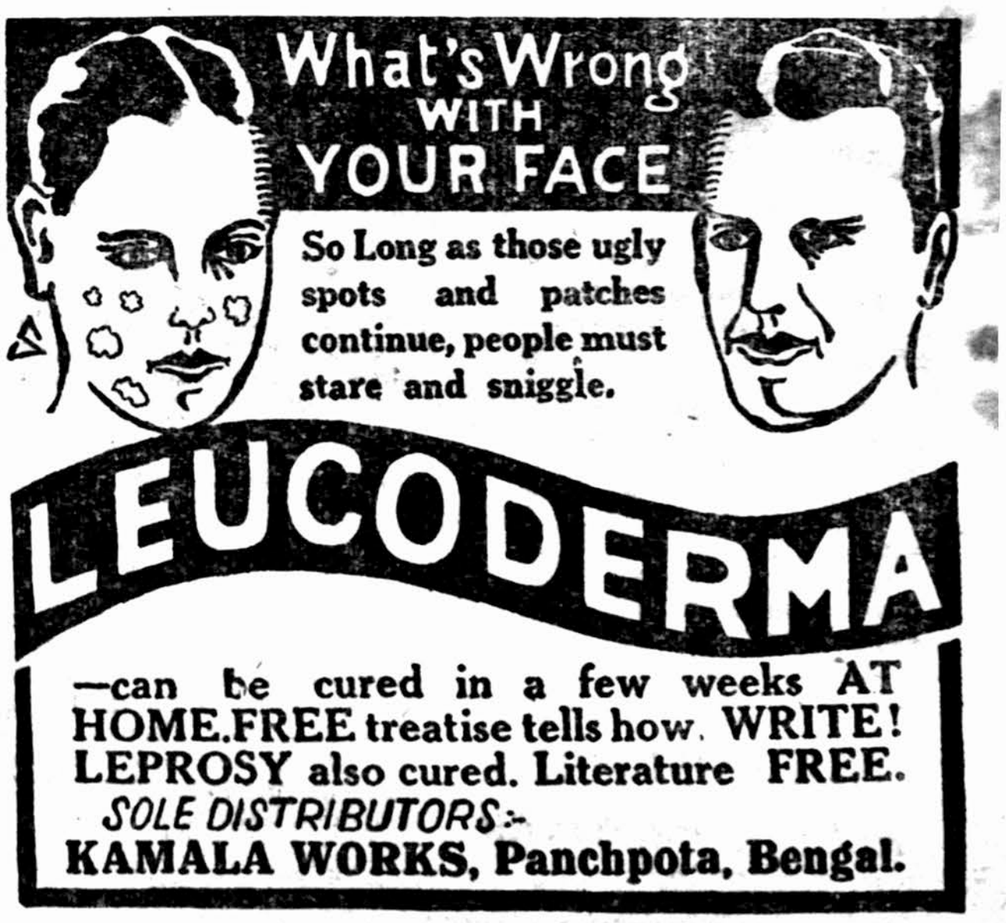
Several years ago an American philologian, Dr. Walter Kirkconnell, undertook to count the number of syllables needed to translate the Gospel of Mark into forty Indo-European languages, ranging from Persian and Hindustani to English and French.

He found that, of all of them English was the most economical, for it took but 29,000 syllables to do the job, whereas the average for all the Teutonic languages was 32,650, that for the Slavic group 36,500, that for the Latin group 40,200, and that for the Indo-Iranian group (Bengali, Persian, Sanskrit, etc.) 43,100.

It is commonly believed that French is a terse language and, compared to its cousins, Italian and Spanish, it actually is, but compared to English it is garrulous, for it takes 36,000 syllables to say what English says in 29,000.

To most educated foreigners it seems so simple that it strikes them as almost a kind of baby-talk. To be sure, when they proceed from trying to speak. It to trying to read and write it they are painfully undeceived, for its spelling is irrational, but so long as they are content to tackle it viva voce they find it strangely loose and comfortable, and at the same time very precise.

The Animal Lover.


What's Wrong WITH YOUR FACE
So Long as those ugly spots and patches continue, people must stare and sniggle.
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—can be cured in a few weeks AT HOME. FREE treatise tells how. WRITE! LEPROSY also cured. Literature FREE.
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SOLUTIONS OF THIS WEEK'S PUZZLES

THE CANDY BUTTONS: Eliminate the first and last button in the top row, the first and next to the last button in the next to the last row and the last two buttons in the bottom row.

Judging the Beauty Contest: The fifth girl from the left won first prize, the girl on her left was second and the one on her right, third. The number counted off each time was seven, and the count started with the next to the last girl.

Puzzle in Seven Acts: The seven words are: Actuality, Dactylose, Practical, Redaction, Detractor, Contracts, Incompact.

The I. Q. Test: Don't tell us you failed to notice that one of the figures was a cipher. Regardless of what the other figures are, the answer will be 0.

Naming the Missing State: The name of the state is NORTH DAKOTA. The objects in the shaded part are: Melon, Cobra, Horse, Beet, Anchor, Dancer, Toad, Cake, Cameo, Tapir and Caster. In the white section the objects are: Mole, Crab, Shoe, Bee, Acorn, Crane, Dot, Ace, Mace, Pair and Crest. The deleted letters, when arranged in the order given above, spell "North Dakota."

R	A	S	E		M	E	D	O	C	
U	R	A	L		A	T	O	N	E	
S	E	A	L		J	A	M	E	S	
H	A	R	I	C	O	T		I	T	E
			P	A	R		I	D	I	O
B	R	E	S	T		B	O	A		L
R	O	M	E		C	A	N		B	I
E	V	E		L	O	Y		P	E	S
N	E	R	V	E	S		P	O	E	
T	R	Y	O	N		E	A	T		P
			Y	I	E	L	D		S	I
A	L	B	A	N	I	A		S	I	G
H	A	I	G		D	I	V	A	N	
A	N	N	E		E	N	A	T	E	
B	E	E	R		R	E	N	E	W	

R	A	S	E		M	E	D	O	C	
U	R	A	L		A	T	O	N	E	
S	E	A	L		J	A	M	E	S	
H	A	R	I	C	O	T		I	T	E
			P	A	R		I	D	I	O
B	R	E	S	T		B	O	A		L
R	O	M	E		C	A	N		B	I
E	V	E		L	O	Y		P	E	S
N	E	R	V	E	S		P	O	E	
T	R	Y	O	N		E	A	T		P
			Y	I	E	L	D		S	I
A	L	B	A	N	I	A		S	I	G
H	A	I	G		D	I	V	A	N	
A	N	N	E		E	N	A	T	E	
B	E	E	R		R	E	N	E	W	

ANSWERS

1. Bob's camel cost $120, trimmings cost $12. Jerry's camel cost $144, trimmings cost $12.
2. Head weighed 24 lbs., tail 18 lbs., body 84 lbs., total 126 lbs.
3. Placing the Americans fifth and tenth in the circle.
4. Beginning with a native, the Americans were placed at the end and every seventh man counted out.
5. The rope was divided lengthwise (not cut in half), and the two sections were tied together, making a length of almost 70 feet.
6. The total of 322 articles divided among 100 men gives three to each man, with 22 left over to be divided among 22 men.
7. At half-past twelve.
8. Jerry is just 40 years old.

LAUGH AWAY YOUR BLUES

"Weren't you embarrassed when that nice young doctor asked you for your hand?"

"Indeed I was. I didn't know whether he was proposing or only wanted to feel my pulse."

* * * *

Two heavy-weight boxers were booked to fight an important contest.

Each man, secretly, had backed himself to lose the fight.

During the first round one of the men accidentally hit his opponent a light tap on the nose, whereupon the recipient of the blow lay down and let the referee start counting.

The other man was in a quandary. However, just as the ref reached the count of "nine," a brilliant idea came to him.

Rushing over to his prostrate opponent, he kicked him fiercely in the ribs.

Immediately he was disqualified

* * * *

Rastus had returned to the house earlier than usual, and a male friend of his wife's had hidden as best he could under the sofa.

On entering the room Rastus looked slowly round, and then felt in his pocket, producing a wicked-looking razor.

"What you all goin' to do, Rastus?" cried Dinah, in great agitation.

"Dinah," he said, "if dem feet stickin out dere don't belong to nobody I is goin' to shave."

* * * *

What does 'superfluous' mean?"

"Oh, like the 'will you' in 'will you have a drink?' "

* * * *

"You'd better marry me, Ellen. Eligible men are scarce."

"And do you think that my friends would accept that as an explanation?'"

Into an infant school rushed an excited woman brandishing a heavy hammer.

"Where is Miss Davids?" she cried.

The teacher named fled, frightened. The headmistress said to the noisy visitor—"Madam, come to my room, where we can have a chat more comfortably."

"Never! I've brought my hammer and I'm going to use it! You're going to see something! My young rascal has ripped his breeches—"

"But Miss Davids has nothing to do with it!"

"That's possible, but I'm not going away until I've driven in the nail my little fellow tore himself on."

* * * *

"I'm sorry, Jones, but you're not enough of a live wire for our organization. I fear you're the type of man who waits till his house is on fire before summoning the fire brigade."

* * * *

Mrs. Newlywed called at the shop to buy oysters.

"Do you want large or small ones?" she was asked.

"Just medium, I think," she sweetly replied. "My husband takes a 16 collar."

* * * *

"What's this, honey?" said Mrs. Younghusband's husband, as he spread a slab from the dish.

"Lucifer cake, dear."

"I thought you said you were going to make angel cake?"

"I was, but it fell."

* * * *

A boy was strolling through the cemetery reading the inscriptions on the tombstones. He came to one which read: "Not dead, but sleeping."

Scratching his head the boy remarked: "He sure ain't foolin' nobody but hisself."

* * * *

"So your husband is letting his beard grow?"

"He is not letting it grow—I am letting him grow it."

"What is a finishing school?"

"A place where girls who have any lingering respect for their parents go to have it removed."

* * * *

"Is it necessary to enclose stamps?" asked the poet.

"More necessary even than to enclose poetry," responded the experienced author.

* * * *

Canvasser: "If you can spare me five minutes, sir, I can show you how to earn twice the money you're getting."

Sad Man: "I do that now."

* * * *

Employer—"What we want is a smart boy, alert and intelligent. Are you quick to take notice?"

Boy Applicant (proudly)—"Yes, sir; 'ad it twice in a fortnight once."

* * * *

"Since you began to give your daughter a musical education I hear you think yourselves the only people in the block."

"But we really are—all the others have moved."

* * * *

Farmer's Wife: "If you can't sleep, count sheep."

Farmer: "I did that last night. I counted 10,000 sheep and put them in cars and shipped them to market. By the time I'd figured up my losses it was time to get up and milk."

* * * *

The dance ended, and the young man took his partner down to the supper-room. The girl seemed to have an extraordinary effect upon the waiter, who appeared incapable of taking his eyes off her.

At least the young man could stand it no longer. "Look here, my man," he said to the waiter, "what makes you stare so rudely at this lady?"

The waiter gave a gulp before replying. Then he said: "It ain't rudeness, sir. It's a genuine admiration. This is the fifth time she's been down the supper."

The argument in the railway carriage was waxing fast and furious. One of the chief speakers, noticing a meek little man in the corner who had not, so far, said anything, slapped him on the shoulder and asked:

"Well, old man, do you believe in the survival of the fittest?"

"Certainly not," said the little man, without a smile. "I don't believe in the survival of anybody. I'm an undertaker."

* * * *

"I lost all my friends last night."

"How?"

"I sold my car."

* * * *

"Shall we have a friendly game of cards?"

"No, let's play bridge."

* * * *

Lady (turning around): "Does the long feather in my hat bother you?"

Man (directly behind): "It did until I took it off."

* * * *

Father to future son-in-law—"Are you prepared to support a family?"

Son-in-law—"Yes".

Father—"Now, be careful. There's ten of us."

* * * *

"So you are getting money out of your husband without having to ask him for it?"

"Yes, but I had to divorce him to do it."

* * * *

Disgusted Parent—"How much longer do you expect me to go on supporting you?"

Son—"Well, father, you know you're in the pink of condition."

* * * *

"You remember that used car salesman who's been pestering me to death for the last six weeks? Well, I finally got rid of him".

"How did you manage it?"

"Easily enough. I bought the car."

* * * *

"Young man," said the city merchant severely. "I notice that you are almost invariably from ten to twenty minutes late in getting to the office!"

"I know, sir," replied the youth, "but you seem to set such a small value on my time that I didn't think it mattered much."

TOSCANINI-VIRTUALLY A PRISONER

LONDON, (By Mail).

It is reported from Rome that Toscanini, the famous conductor, has had his passport taken away from him by the Fascist authorities

This makes him virtually a prisoner in Italy.

He was to have sailed to New York in the French liner "Ile de France" on September 15. He was not on board.

He is believed to be at his Italian villa near Lake Maggiore.

Yet his daughter, who lives in Milan, is unwilling to give definite news of him, and official circles only reply vaguely to inquiries about him

CLIMAX.

The confiscation of his passport would be the climax of differences between the greatest living Italian musician and the Fascists.

He disapproves of Fascism, and especially of the anti-Jew campaign.

A few years ago he refused to conduct in Italy because he did not like Mussolini. He annoyed the Duce by conducting the Jewish orchestra in Palestine.

Recently he was said to be thinking of giving up his Italian home, and living in Switzerland, although most of his time now is spent in the United States.

Toscanini is the highest-paid conductor in the world.

He has thousands of "fans" in America, and an attempt on the Duce's part to hold him "prisoner" in Italy would have international repercussions.

Our Humorist At Large

FORCE OF HABIT

The very much married man arrives late at the office.

"Dad, I can't understand all these bad marks in my school report.

Don't you think there has been some falsification somewhere?"

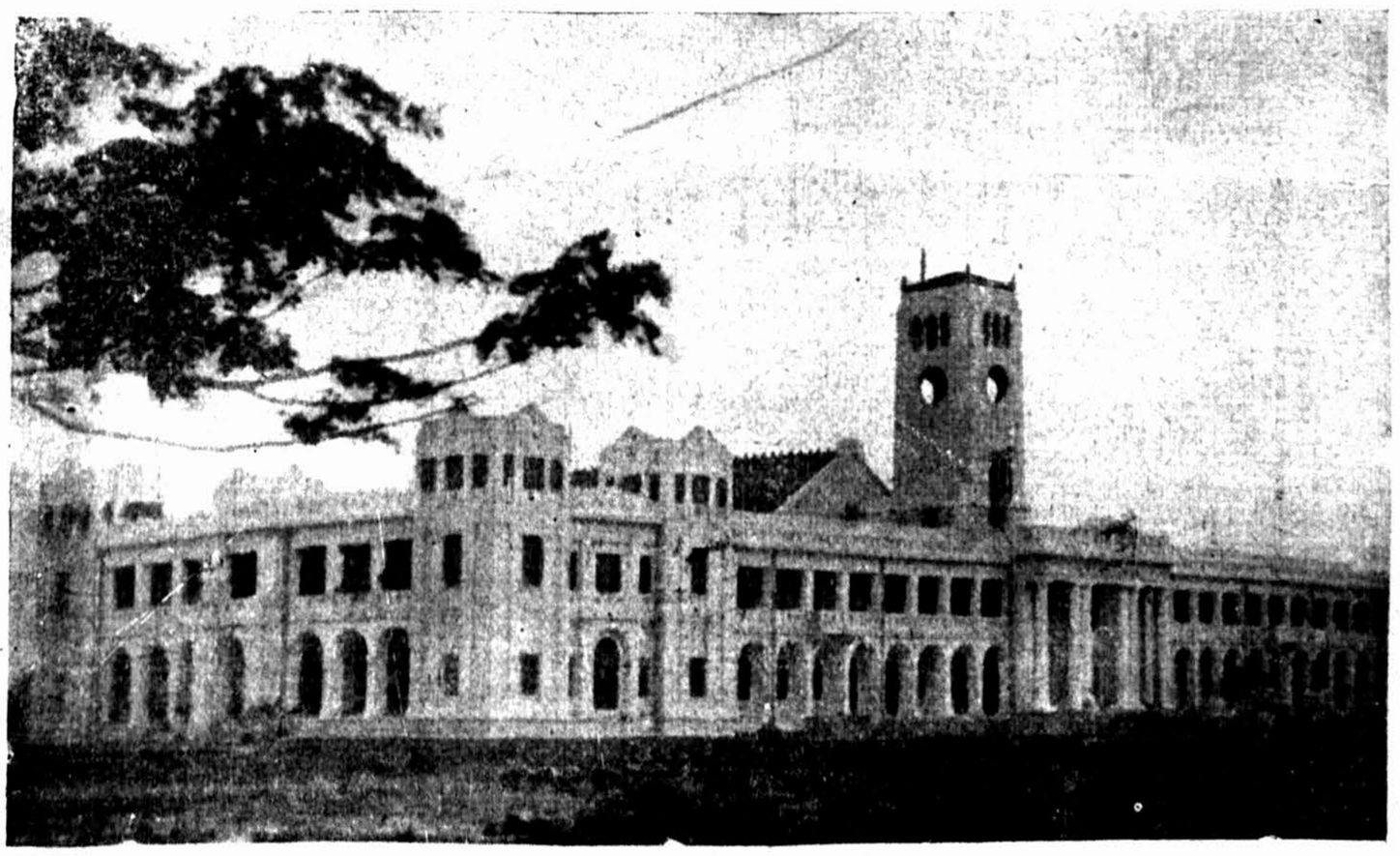
"She thought if she had my clothes I'd have to stop at home."

Seeta—daughter of the Earth—offering herself to the feet of Sri Rama.

(From a painting by Syt. Kiran De)

A Corner of the "1,000-pillared" Hall of Srirangam Temple, Trichinopoly.

(Photo by Moorthy Vasan)



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BOMBAY BEGGARS: (Left) Taking a stock of their day's pickings; (Right) A Beggar-family parading the streets, shouting at the top of their voices. (Photos by M. J. Vyarawalla).

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